

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY



ARTHUR E.
JAMESON

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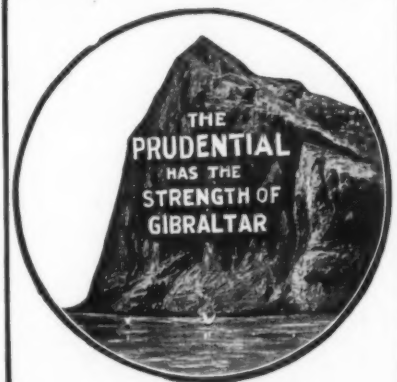
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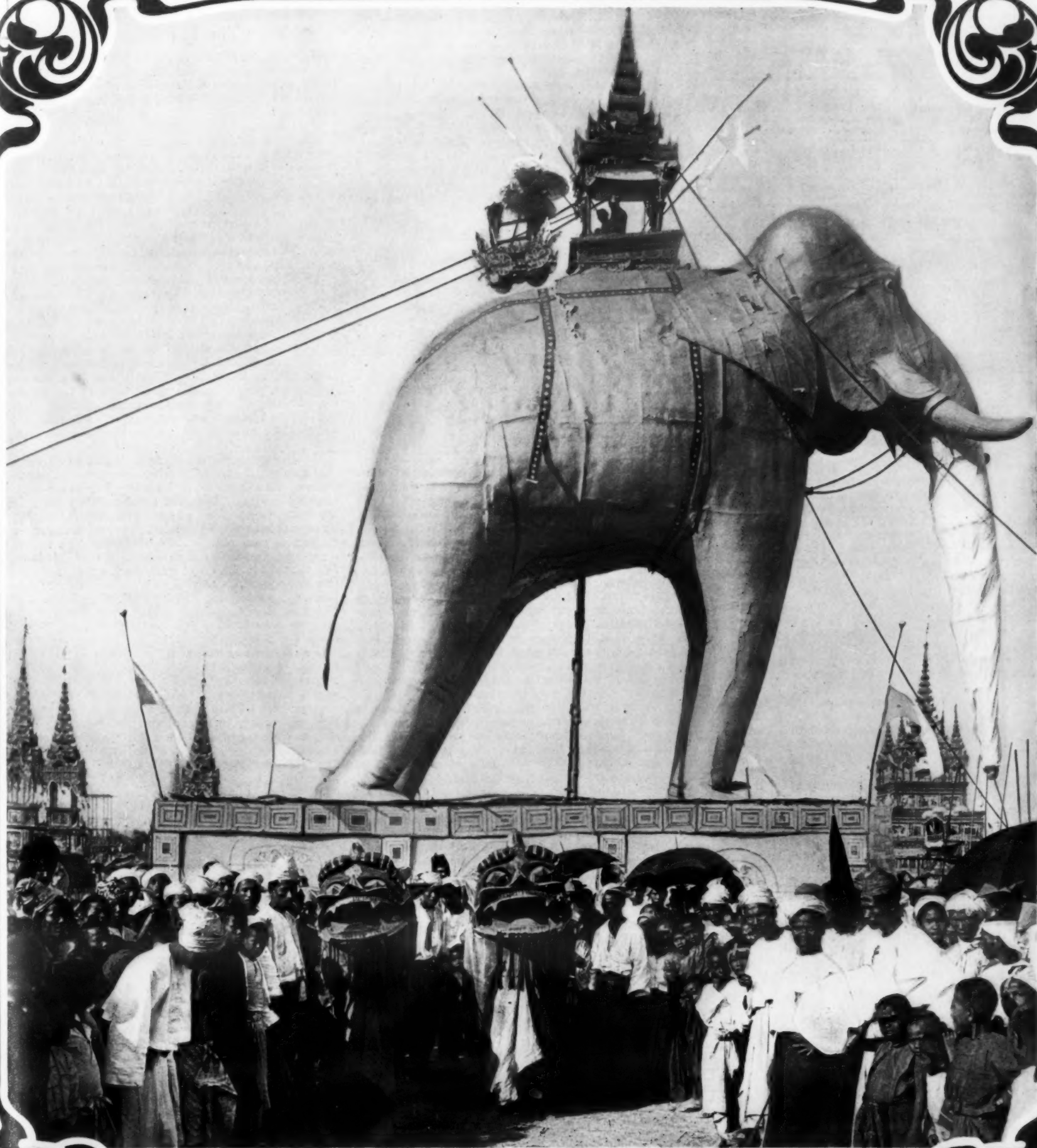
NEW YORK

THE UNREQUITED LOVE

They say the
Baby's clinging love
Is likened best
To heaven above.

Of heaven's delights
I have a doubt;
I'd say, off-hand,
To cut it out.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



STRANGE HONOR PAID TO THE DEAD IN THE ORIENT.
GROTESQUE ELEPHANT-SHAPED CAR, SEVENTY-FIVE FEET HIGH, THE CHIEF FEATURE OF A
BUDDHIST FUNERAL PROCESSION AT MANDALAY, BURMA.—From stereograph,
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any
other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers
would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal
card, or by letter.

Thursday, August 8, 1907

Young Men and the Presidency.

WITHIN the past few years politics in the United States has set a pace which no President could travel except one who had youth and physical vigor on his side. From present indications the pace will continue to be speedy for the future. For a public man youth may mean anything under sixty. Several Presidents were above that age at inauguration. On entering office John Adams and Jackson were each sixty-two, Taylor was sixty-five, Buchanan was sixty-six, and William Henry Harrison was sixty-eight. Harrison and Taylor, however—the former a month and the latter a year and a third after inauguration—died in office. Buchanan turned out to be one of the weakest of all the Presidents. Adams made an efficient executive, and so did Jackson, but much of Jackson's success was due to the blunders of his adversaries. All the other Presidents were under sixty when inaugurated. But none of the Presidents here named except Buchanan, who was confronted with the issue of secession and civil war, ever had to deal with such large questions as are constantly presenting themselves to President Roosevelt, and such as are likely to present themselves to Presidents hereafter.

The large questions for a President to consider are far more numerous now than they were in Buchanan's day, or in that of any of his predecessors. The United States has three times the population and ten times the wealth that it had when Buchanan was inaugurated. More business is done here to-day in a month than was done then in a year. Its army, its navy, and its civil service are necessarily many times larger than they were then. Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines were not under our flag at that time. We have established a political protectorate over Cuba and the republic of Panama, and we have a financial receivership over Santo Domingo. At Panama we are building a great Atlantic-Pacific short-cut for the shipping of the world. In Buchanan's time the United States stood low in the scale of nations in wealth, in business activity, and in international influence. In Roosevelt's day we have, in all these particulars, gone to the front among the peoples of the world. All these things put a greater strain upon Presidents than they had to meet formerly. An equipment of youth and physical vitality is needed for the Presidents of the present and of the future. Roosevelt, the youngest of all the Presidents, is also better endowed physically and vitally than any of them were. This has been one of the secrets of his success. The men who come after him will need some of this equipment. We have many old men in Congress—Cullom, Frye, Allison, Cannon, and others—but none of these has the responsibility of the President. None of these is subjected to as much strain in a year as a President like Roosevelt is in a day. Happily for the Republicans, every man whose name is being hopefully coupled with any prominence in connection with the candidacy for 1908 is on the sunny side of sixty. On March 4th, 1909, at the next presidential inauguration, Roosevelt will be fifty; Hughes, forty-seven; Fairbanks, fifty-seven; Taft, fifty-two, and Knox, fifty-six. One of these is likely to be nominated and elected in 1908.

Make Sunday a Day of Rest.

THE movement for Sunday rest has of late obtained the support of leaders in religion, politics, commerce, and labor, all of whom recognize the necessity, whether from a religious or economic point of view, of assuring to labor one day of rest and relaxation in

seven. Workingmen were the first to move in the agitation which has been started in Pittsburgh. Eight hundred firms and individuals of Allegheny County have been petitioned to release their employes from all unnecessary Sunday work. Roman Catholics and Protestants united in the organization of the Sunday Rest Association, which has the backing of about four hundred religious societies, with a constituency of almost half a million, about a hundred brotherhoods and other societies, thirty labor organizations, and the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

In the message of Governor Comer to the Legislature of Alabama the hope was expressed that the machinery of the State might be stopped for one day of the week, the Governor asserting his belief that the Sunday rest of railway employes might operate to "prevent many a destructive collision and loss of life." The May convention of the Episcopal diocese of Maryland voted to exert its influence to "reduce to the lowest possible point of necessity all secular work on Sundays, and to see that all persons necessarily employed on that day be given some other day in seven for a day of rest." Scarcely any form of oppression by employers is more pernicious than that by which the Sunday rest is denied to their work-people; for it robs the laborer at once of his health, his opportunities for mental and moral improvement, and his self-respect as a free citizen.

Some of the great daily newspapers of the country are old-fashioned enough not to issue Sunday newspapers, among them the Baltimore News, owned by Charles M. Grasty, and the Chicago News, the property of Victor Lawson. If their example were generally followed a great step would be taken toward restoring the sanctity of the Sabbath; and even apart from religious considerations, the public would be spared the reading of a vast amount of frivolous and unprofitable printed matter.

The Clash of Courts in North Carolina.

GOVERNOR HUGHES'S political foresight was never more clear than when he vetoed the two-cents-a-mile railroad-fare bill, leaving the determination of fair rates to the public-utilities commissions. His legal mind realized the difficulties which would have been invited by his signing it—difficulties the seriousness of which is now revealed by the clash of judicial authority in North Carolina, where United States Circuit Judge Pritchard has released from custody the Southern Railway agents who were sentenced to the chain-gang by a State court because they sold tickets at a higher rate than two and one-quarter cents a mile, the maximum allowed under the State railroad-rate law. His ground for overruling the State courts is that the law is unconstitutional, the fines which might be collected from the railroad company under it reaching the enormous figure of \$2,500,000 a day, which would of course mean the confiscation of its property. The North Carolina courts have proceeded in the prosecution of the cases against the Southern Railway in defiance of injunctions issued by the Federal courts, thus challenging the authority of the latter to determine any question involving the validity of the statute of the State Legislature. The United States Supreme Court will probably pass upon this vexed question. Meanwhile the Southern Railroad has effected a compromise with the State by yielding in part, temporarily, to the latter.

Judge Pritchard is a most upright and conscientious jurist, and his action seems wiser than that of Judge McPherson, also of the Federal court, who in similar circumstances ruled that the effect of the Missouri two-cent rate law should be ascertained by actual experience. Such a decision looks like an evasion of the duties of a judicial officer rather than the performance of them. Judge McPherson's idea of proceeding in the matter of rate-fixing appears to be the opposite of Governor Hughes's, which is to investigate conditions first and legislate afterward. Judge Pritchard is said to be in full accord with the President, who has been advising the States to leave railroad regulation to the national government, a policy with which many railroad men are in sympathy.

Continuing the President's Policy.

THE New York Evening Post ridicules the idea that President Roosevelt would like to have a successor who would continue his policy of abolishing corporation abuses, and asks: "Suppose Jackson, or Pierce, or Buchanan had been able to arrange for successors to carry out faithfully their policies, when should we ever have got rid of slavery?" It adds that "the notion of a continuous policy born of one President and continued by his successors is fantastic. The thing is impossible."

This is not quite as impossible as our neighbor imagines. One of the reasons why Jefferson wanted his Secretary of State, Madison, to succeed him in the White House was that Madison would continue Jefferson's embargo and other policies. Madison did continue them. Jackson had equal faith that Van Buren would follow in the Jacksonian lines. In his inaugural Van Buren spoke of his "illustrious predecessor," and said that "united as I have been in his counsels, a daily witness of his exclusive and unsurpassed devotion to his country's welfare, agreeing with him in sentiments which his countrymen have warmly supported, and permitted to partake largely of his confidence, I may hope that somewhat of the same cheering approbation will be found to attend upon my path." This virtual prom-

ise to continue the Jacksonian policies was followed as far as temperament and conditions permitted.

On the slavery question the policies of all the Democratic Presidents, beginning with Jackson and ending with Buchanan, was much the same, although Van Buren's opposition to Texas annexation put the slavery section against him in the convention of 1844, and defeated him for the nomination. We would have had slavery longer, and might have had it till to-day, had it not been for Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, which Pierce signed, and which repealed the Missouri Compromise.

The present indications are that if Mr. Roosevelt persists in refusing to accept another election his policies will be strong enough to dominate the convention of 1908 and dictate the candidate as well as the platform. Along to this time, at least, Mr. Roosevelt has been as strong with the people as Jefferson or Jackson ever was, at the height of his popularity. Many things which many wise persons thought to be impossible have been done by Mr. Roosevelt in the past six years, and his work of this sort may not yet be ended.

The Plain Truth.

WE OBSERVE that our good friend, Senator Elkins, is on record as predicting that the delegation to the Republican national convention from the State of New York in 1908 will be for Secretary Cortelyou. For what?

QUITE a number of leading publications are claiming credit for suggesting that President Roosevelt, at the expiration of his term, shall take the seat in the Senate from which Mr. Platt, of New York, will retire in 1909. As long ago as October 5th, 1905, LESLIE'S WEEKLY said that if President Roosevelt insisted on retiring from the presidential field, New York could find a place for him in the Senate. This suggestion met with favorable comment in all sections, and its revival at this time is significant of its still general appreciation. In referring to this matter on October 5th, 1905, LESLIE'S WEEKLY said: "In the Senate Mr. Roosevelt's talents, his acquaintance with public men all over the world, and his comprehensive knowledge of every issue—international, as well as national—in which the United States has any concern would be of incalculable value to his State and to his country," and we added a further suggestion, which we also recommend to the careful consideration of our esteemed contemporaries, "and in 1912 the White House will be open to him again if he feels like entering it."

THANKS to the Court of Appeals and to Governor Hughes, a fair legislative apportionment in the State of New York is to be had. For years it has been the policy of both the great political parties in the State of New York, at every opportunity, to gerrymander the legislative districts in the most outrageous fashion to secure political advantage. The bad example was first set by the Democratic party, it is only fair to say, for the worst gerrymanders on record in this State were Democratic. When the Court of Appeals set aside the last legislative apportionment, Governor Hughes insisted that the new one must be made on constitutional lines, so that each district would contain a fair proportion of the voting population. The Governor had no apportionment plan of his own; he simply insisted that an honest, straightforward, and constitutional plan be adopted. Speaker Wadsworth, in the interest of his constituents, favored one plan, and the Senate favored another; but the deadlock was broken, after an unusually protracted midsummer session of the Legislature, by the speaker's gracefully waving his claims for further recognition. The most important result of this legislation is the precedent it has established in favor of a return to a constitutional apportionment. Neither of the great political parties will hereafter venture to indulge in a gerrymander. So much for the Court of Appeals, and so much more to the credit of Governor Hughes.

IF NEW YORKERS were not hardened by long years of experience with Tammany government by plunder, the admission by officials of two public-service companies that they hired their laborers through political organizations and district leaders would create a sensation. During the investigation of Borough President Ahearn's office by the commissioners of accounts, Arthur Middleton, superintendent of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, and Henry Stephenson, superintendent of distribution of the New York Edison Company, testified that their laborers were put to work on tickets, and that these tickets were given out to politicians who asked for them. The public is stirred by reports of peonage in far-off Florida, and the national government puts machinery in motion to stop it; but what peonage can be more absolute than the system which makes it impossible for a working man to obtain a job in the service of the city or its quasi-public corporations unless he yields allegiance to the *padrone* who, as district leader or other functionary in the corrupt Tammany oligarchy that governs New York, dispenses even the means of earning a living? It has been said by Tammany's apologists that the poor man votes the organization's ticket because the organization takes care of him; it would be nearer the truth to say that he votes it because he knows that if he does not the organization will starve him. We invite the attention of the Governor and the Legislature, at the next session, to the workings of this powerful engine of blackmail and oppression.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IN THIS age, when the spirit of "graft" is so prevalent, it is reassuring to learn that here and there,



EDWARD W. BAILEY,
Of Chicago, who worked for fourteen years
to pay a debt of honor.

at least, individuals exist who esteem financial honor above all personal gain. One such worthy character as this is Edward W. Bailey, of Chicago, who lately insisted on paying in full obligations from which he was legally released fourteen years ago. The amount of these debts of honor with interest was \$66,000, which would not seem a large sum to a millionaire, but it represents almost the total results of Mr. Bailey's

best efforts to make money since 1893. In the latter year Mr. Bailey, who was an operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, lost more than his all through the sensational failure of John Cudahy for over \$6,000,000. His indebtedness was \$60,000, and his entire property, which he willingly surrendered to his creditors, was worth only \$21,000. A settlement of thirty-five per cent. was agreed upon, and Mr. Bailey thereafter, in the eye of the law, owed no man anything. But this did not satisfy him, and he resolved never to rest until he had settled with his former creditors to the last cent. After fourteen years of hard work he has been enabled to do so, and we are sure that there is no reader of this paragraph who will not feel a glow of satisfaction at the honest Chicagoan's success.

GERMANY'S crown princess has become very popular. This is due to her charming personality, her cordial manner, her readiness to take part in public and private functions, and her motherly devotion to her child, a future emperor.

THROUGH the recent disaster off the California coast—the sinking of the steam-



P. A. DORAN,
Heroic captain of a sinking steamship, who
saved others and went down
with his ship.

ship *Columbia* by collision with the *San Pedro*, entailing a loss of over ninety lives—a genuine hero, who died a glorious death, was disclosed to the world. The vessels crashed together in the foggy night, and naturally the greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers and the crew of the doomed ship. But Captain P. A. Doran, of the *Columbia*, kept his head and was the coolest person aboard. He ordered all hands

to their posts, saw to the launching of the boats, strove to calm the terrified people, and got as many of them away in the boats as was possible. Having performed his full duty in connection with a catastrophe for which he was nowise to blame, he added voluntary martyrdom to heroism, for he refused to try to save himself and went down with his vessel. As the boats drew away from the steamship Captain Doran was seen standing on the bridge, breast deep in water, waving his hand reassuringly to the rescued, while he shouted, "Good-bye! God bless you!" A little later the *Columbia* plunged beneath the sea, taking the brave captain with her. This tale of the deep is one of the most thrilling ever told, and it is to be hoped that some suitable memorial in honor of its chief figure will somewhere be erected.

ONE of the famous "nooks and corners" of New York is Macdougall Alley, where many artists have established a colony. The latter has just received a notable addition, in the person of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and sister of the present bearer of that name. Mrs. Whitney, whose wealth is estimated at

\$15,000,000, has a serious artistic purpose. She has become a sculptor of more than ordinary talent, and decorative designs by her have been accepted for at least two of the city's leading hotels. That she intends to devote herself more earnestly than ever to art is proved by the fact that she has bought a building in the Alley, and will transform it into a studio, where she will work hard to perfect her skill.

ALTHOUGH it is but a short time since he was placed at the head of the Department of the Interior, Secretary James R. Garfield has already made a notable record in the position. He has proved a model of energy and efficiency, having instituted reforms in methods of work and administration, and having imbued the department with new life and activity. The affairs of that branch of the government were never in better shape, nor has it ever been more serviceable to the people. Nor are Mr. Garfield's endeavors limited to the mere indoor duties of the office. The strenuous secretary goes afield in order personally to look into distant matters over which he has jurisdiction. Lately he made a tour through the far West, an interesting incident of which was his presence at the opening of the Huntley irrigation project in Montana. Subsequently he went to the Pacific coast, where, doubtless, he gained useful information regarding many things in which he is officially concerned. The results of the trip will probably appear in due time. At Seattle, Wash., the secretary came in contact with a number of prominent public men, with



A DISTINGUISHED AUTOMOBILE PARTY—SECRETARY GARFIELD, ON HIS WESTERN TRIP,
ENJOYING A RIDE WITH OTHER PROMINENT MEN.—Walter P. Miller.
Left to right.—Governor Hoggatt of Alaska, Secretary Garfield, Senator Ankeny and
Senator Piles of Washington.

whom he held conferences, and with some of whom, as our picture shows, he went sight-seeing in a motor-car.

LOVERS OF athletic sport will be keenly interested in the coming visit to this country of "Hitachiyama," the great Japanese champion wrestler, who will sail from Japan for the United States on August 8th. Three less important, though very skillful, wrestlers will travel with him, also a jiu-jitsu teacher of Waseda University, and the party will give private exhibitions whenever invited to do so by prominent people. These will doubtless be spirited events. "Hitachiyama" (Mountain of Hitachi), whose real name is Taniyemon Ichige, is the son of a Samurai of the Mito clan. He is more highly educated than his companion wrestlers, as he was at one time a student in the Mito Middle School, where his size and strength attracted great attention and placed him in the forefront as an athlete. He is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 306 pounds. He has won many important contests in Japan, and is believed by his admirers to be invincible. They are eager to have him pitted against the best wrestlers of all other lands. It is asserted by the Japanese papers that "the visit of the great wrestler of Japan will shock the athletic world of America as well as of Europe in respect to sports."



JAPAN'S CHAMPION WRESTLER—"HITACHIYAMA" (STANDING), WHO IS COMING HERE TO
ASTONISH AMERICANS, AND THREE OTHER WRESTLERS WHO WILL
ACCOMPANY HIM.—A. L. Miller.

PROBABLY there is but one bank president in the United States who is to-day serving without any salary whatever.

The possessor of this distinction, F. Augustus Heinze, is the head of the Mercantile National Bank, of New York, an institution which is able liberally to remunerate its officials. Mr. Heinze is not as yet an experienced banker, although he is rapidly learning the business and may some day take rank among the foremost of American financiers. He devotes much time and attention to the affairs of the institution, but Vice-President Miles M. O'Brien is in charge of the details of the business and draws a



F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE,
The copper king and the only bank president
who serves without a salary.

president's salary of \$25,000 a year. Mr. Heinze, in entering the banking profession, obeys a natural bent and reveals the versatility of his talents. He is an eminent mining engineer and operator, having extensive interests in mines and smelting works in Montana, and being one of our leading "copper kings." A man of great wealth and good judgment, his connection with a bank is to the latter a source of great strength. Mr. Heinze has in past years been active in Montana politics and is a member of various leading engineering societies and social clubs.

GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH, of Georgia, lately had a unique experience. As chief executive of the State he signed a prohibition act which he had promised, when running for office, to approve. The new law caused a loss to him of \$60,000, for it closed the bar of Atlanta's finest hotel, of which Governor Smith is part owner, and thus forced a heavy reduction in the rent paid by the lessees.

ANOTHER international marriage is on its way to dissolution by the familiar route

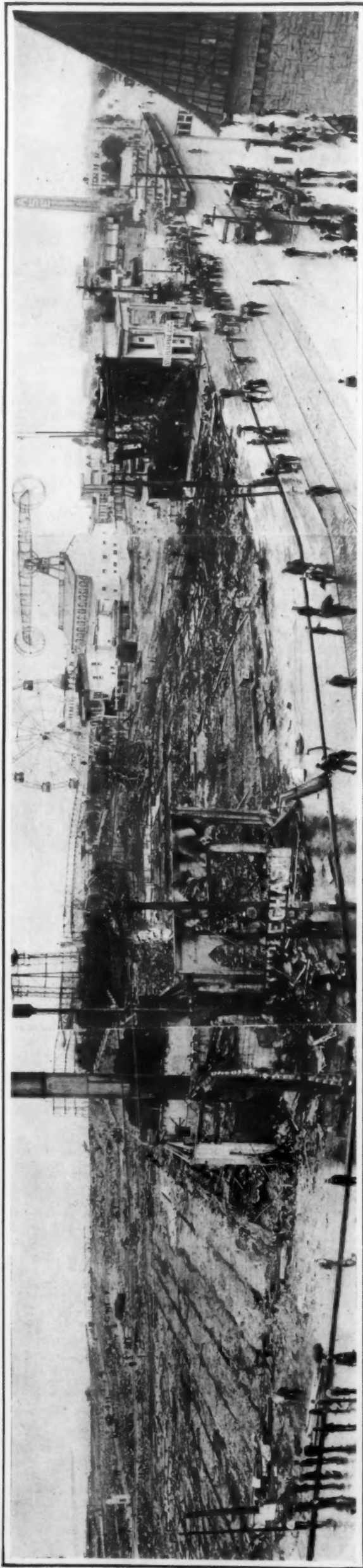


THE COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN,
Formerly an American stage beauty, who is
seeking a divorce from her actor-husband.
Copyright 1904 by B. J. Falk.

of the divorce court. The Countess of Rosslyn is in this case the American wife who is seeking relief from the yoke of matrimony. She is the daughter of a Minneapolis hotel man, and her maiden name was Anna Robinson. As a Weber and Fields chorus-girl she became famous for her good looks (but not for her acting) before she went abroad and met the Earl of Rosslyn, who also flattered himself that he was an actor. He

failed to convert the public to his opinion, however, either in this country or in England, and as he had squandered the \$1,500,000 which he had inherited with his title, the advent of the American actress, with a tidy fortune, was so welcome that he lost no time in wooing and marrying her, in 1905. He had been divorced from his first wife in 1902. The earl's family was at first cold to his American wife, but afterward recognized her socially. Her application for divorce, which followed a year and a half of separation, was made on the usual statutory grounds, but it is intimated that the original cause of disagreement was the countess's determination to keep control of her money.

AN ENGLISH official declares that King Edward is the hardest worker in the kingdom. He fulfills public and social engagements almost without number, communicates daily with the prime minister on affairs of state, and also keeps in constant touch with everything that is going on in the world. The King's burdens are increased by his passion for small details. He insists on system and precision, and makes every one around him work as strenuously as he does.



FAMOUS CONEY ISLAND RAVAGED BY A \$1,500,000 FIRE.

RUIN-STREWN SCENE OF THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION AT AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR SEASIDE RESORT, WHICH SWEEP OVER AN AREA OF THIRTY ACRES, DESTROYING THE NOTED AMUSEMENT PLACE STEEPLECHASE PARK (WHERE THE FLAMES BROKE OUT) AND BLOCKS OF OTHER BUILDINGS, INJURING MANY PERSONS AND THROWING HUNDREDS OUT OF WORK. — Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.

How Forests Are Ravaged and Destroyed.

FOREST fires and pulp-mills clear a wooded land in quick order more than any other attacks which the forest suffers. While there are seasons when the ravages of fire are less than in other seasons, the grinding of the pulp-mill, like the mill stream, runs on and on, and with each revolution of its machinery, seems to increase its insatiable demand. Last year the loss from forest fires in New York State was less than in 1905. Standing timber to the value of \$2,715 in the Adirondacks, and of \$5,620 in the Catskills, was destroyed last year. In the Adirondacks 292 acres of timber on State land and 1,376 acres on private lands were burned over; in the Catskills, 2,535 acres, all on private lands, was damaged. In all, there were 98 fires in the Adirondacks and 44 in the Catskills. Warren County had the greatest number, 37, and Sullivan County the next greatest, 23. April and May were the most unfortunate months, furnishing 49 and 51 fires respectively.

How do these fires start? This is a question which naturally comes to the minds of those who have not studied forestry. The answer is given in last year's 142 fires in the forests of New York State, as well as in any other explanation. More than one-third started from some unknown cause, the total of such being given as 51. The largest number from a known cause, 20, were ignited by railroad locomotives, while fishermen and tobacco smokers were each responsible for 14 fires. Incendiaries are supposed to have started 11, while farmers clearing lands caused 9. Hunters are credited with 8, and campers with 6, while children at play were the cause of 4. Berry pickers started 2, and bee-hunters 1. A burning house spread the flames to the forest, and in one instance an imbecile set the woods on fire.

The fires attributed to tobacco smokers were not due to cigar stubs or ashes from a pipe so much as to the careless habit of throwing lighted matches into the dead leaves. At one time the greatest danger lay in farmers burning brush, but the rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the burning of fallows during certain months in the spring and fall has reduced this cause to the minimum. The State's firewardens, under the authority of the State forest, fish, and game commissioner, do heroic work in times of forest fires.

Last year their cost, including all other expenses in fighting fires, was \$2,949.

There are 84 pulp-mills in New York State, three of which use poplar almost exclusively. These three mills

make a pulp which is employed in the manufacture of a high grade of paper used for books and magazines. Wisconsin comes next to New York, with 38 pulp-mills; then Maine with 30, and New Hampshire with 10. The daily capacity of New York's mills aggregates 3,561 tons; Maine's, 2,185; Wisconsin's, 1,404, and New Hampshire's, 1,048. Last year New York's mills consumed a total of 1,301,986 cords of wood, of which 536,580 cords were cut in New York State. The

amount over and above New York's supply for her mills was brought from Canada. As the spruce, which is most desirable, is being used up much faster than it can be grown, the pulp-mills will eventually have to be moved to the source of supply, for the cost of carrying the "round-wood," as the logs are called commercially, will be greater than the value of the manufactured pulp and paper.

The average stumpage value of spruce pulp-wood in the Adirondacks is about \$2.60 a cord, the price varying with its accessibility, density of stand, and proximity to a desirable stream or railroad. Chief Forester William F. Fox, who has given considerable time and effort to ascertain the acreage of woodland in



A GREAT SEASHORE HOTEL DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE LONG BEACH (L. I.) HOTEL, TWELVE HUNDRED FEET LONG AND COSTING \$2,000,000, RECENTLY BURNED WITH SEVERAL OTHER BUILDINGS—A NUMBER OF THE FOURTEEN HUNDRED GUESTS AND EMPLOYEES WERE INJURED, AND SEVERAL SERVANTS WERE ARRESTED FOR LOOTING.

New York, finds in the Adirondack and Catskill forests: Coniferous species (soft woods or evergreens), 7,660,000,000 feet, board measure; broad-leaved species (hard woods), 38,400,000,000 feet, board measure. Of the coniferous 5,075 billion feet consists of spruce, nearly all of which is on Adirondack State lands. Of the hard woods, 32.95 billion feet is of maple, birch, and beech, 3.9 billion feet being situated outside the Adirondack and Catskill counties.

W. H. BRAINERD.

American Fruits and Nuts in Demand.

THE remarkable prosperity which this country enjoys is due in large measure to the fact that we raise the products of nearly every clime, and can thus make the markets of the world our own. It is an interesting fact that our exportation of fruits and nuts, which twenty years ago amounted to only about one-seventh of the amount of importations of the same commodities, now exceeds those importations by one hundred per cent. Expressed in figures, the exports for the fiscal year just ended amount to \$35,000,000, while the importations aggregate \$17,500,000. During the period from 1887 to 1907 imports of fruits and nuts have increased only eighty per cent., while exports of the home products have increased by 540 per cent.

The importations showing increase are confined to a few lines which American production has not been sufficient to meet, such as bananas, figs, coconuts, walnuts, and almonds. In the same period importations of oranges have decreased from a little less than \$2,500,000 to \$400,000; raisins from \$2,225,000 to less than \$400,000; prunes from \$3,000,000 to less than \$50,000. Lemons have remained practically stationary. In 1887 apples were the only item whose normal exports exceeded \$1,000,000 in value. In the year just ended the items whose exports exceeded that amount included dried apples, apples green or ripe, preserved fruits, oranges, prunes, and other fruits, including peaches and pears to the value of \$900,000, raisins \$600,000, and miscellaneous fruits \$2,000,000. The importation of nuts for the year 1907, three-fourths of which importations were peanuts, amounted to \$400,000. These figures strikingly illustrate the ability of the United States not only to supply its own demand, but also to do its part in supplying foreign markets.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) WHOLLY UNIQUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THREE LOCOMOTIVES MIXED UP IN A COLLISION AND SMASH-UP ON THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AT UTICA, N. Y.—S. G. Day, New York.



LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AT MAYVILLE, N. Y., WITH MASONIC RITES—COUNTY JUDGE S. NELSON SAWYER (AT LEFT WITH HAND RAISED) ACTING AS GRAND MASTER.—F. A. Lucas, New York.



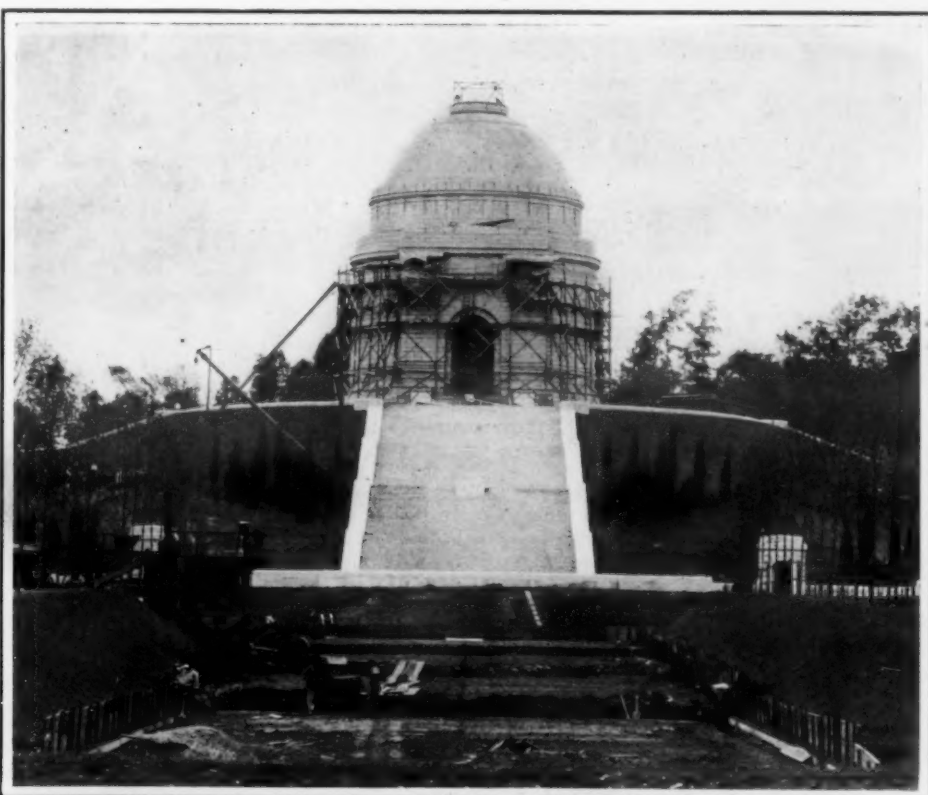
TREMENDOUS MODERN BUILDING OPERATION IN NEW YORK—ERECTING THE STEEL FRAMEWORK OF THE HUDSON COMPANIES' IMMENSE \$10,000,000 SKY-SCRAPER, COVERING A BLOCK 400 X 178 FEET.—Allan Green, New Jersey.



FIRE-HORROR IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE—BUILDING (AT LEFT) ON CHRYSTIE STREET WHICH WAS RAVAGED BY FLAMES, NINETEEN OF THE ONE HUNDRED INMATES BEING KILLED AND THIRTY-FIVE INJURED.—James Markham, Long Island.



AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS HONORED AT LA ROCHELLE, FRANCE. Rear-Admiral C. F. Stockton, with mayor of city at left, and United States consul at right. Officers of the cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee* in rear—all saluting as band plays "The Marseillaise."—J. McE. Huey, France.



A GREAT NATIONAL MONUMENT—SUPERB MCKINLEY MEMORIAL AT CANTON, O., RAPIDLY NEARING COMPLETION. C. C. Deuble, Ohio.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

GALLERY OF PICTURES BY SKILLED ARTISTS OF THE LENS SHOWING INTERESTING AND NOVEL FEATURES OF CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

The Yellow Journals' Yellow War

BY WILLIAM H. BRILL

ONE OF the strangest freaks of modern civilization has again made itself manifest. It is a desire for war.



WILLIAM H. BRILL,
A noted war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese conflict.

Mr. Brill is a native of Minnesota. After leaving college he entered the newspaper business and has been in it ever since. He was with the troops in several western Indian campaigns, including the Leech Lake, Minn., campaign, the last clash between the troops and the Indians in 1898. He made a special study of military affairs and went to the Russo-Japanese War a special correspondent for Reuter's Telegram Company of England and the Associated Press of America. He also contributed articles and photographs to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. He remained at the front from the declaration of war to the conclusion of peace, serving fourteen months in the field with General Oku's army, a longer time than any other correspondent. He has traveled extensively in the East, Latin America, Alaska, etc.

No matter how loudly the doctrine for universal peace is preached throughout the world, the fighting spirit which has come down through the ages since the beginning of time is bound every so often to come to the surface. No matter how foolish the idea of war may be; no matter whether there be but the slightest reason for an appeal to arms, blatant jingoism is bound to appear occasionally, and while it usually wears itself out in talk and hullabaloo, occasionally its results are serious.

America is today going through such a period. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, men without the slightest

knowledge of conditions or circumstances, newspapers that are always grasping for something sensational, are shrieking for blood, and are prophesying that within a few weeks or a few days the United States will be at it, hammer and tongs, with the Japanese. Over in Japan politicians are madly tearing the air and demanding that insults put upon Japanese in America be wiped out in blood. And all this goes on in spite of the fact that the officials of both countries announce almost daily that the relations between the two governments are entirely friendly and serene, and that there is no "situation," no dispute whatever between them.

To a few politicians in Japan belongs the honor of having started the present row. Because a few political "outs" in Japan desire to discredit and overthrow the present cabinet and secure office for themselves, they have picked out two three little incidents in San Francisco and demand a revenge which they, as well as the Saionji government, know is impossible. When the San Franciscans excluded Japanese children from the white schools and placed them in schools with other Orientals, the row began. The Federal government stepped in and made peace, but the Japanese pride was hurt, and the Japanese demand that they be treated as the social equals of any race in the world received a set-back. Then, during a time when the city of San Francisco was almost in a state of anarchy, a few hoodlums attacked a Japanese restaurant and a Japanese bath-house and smashed them up. This was another signal for the jingoes of Japan to attack the government. And so it has gone on until many Americans in their ignorance believe that war will come.

That things have been done in San Francisco that should not have been done, no one will deny; but the American people are not responsible for the actions of a few toughs. The Japanese who are talking the loudest seem to have forgotten the occurrences of the days immediately following the signing of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia, when Americans were stoned on the streets of Tokio, and the Japanese government, for fear of further riots, camped two hundred and fifty soldiers in the grounds of the American legation and kept them there for a fortnight.

There are those who believe that the time will come when America and Japan must fight for the mastery of the Pacific, but even if that time is coming it is many years away. Neither country wants to fight now; neither country has any excuse for fighting. While the mastery of the Pacific may some day cause the two countries to appeal to arms, neither of them to-day has the slightest desire for war, and neither has the slightest thing to gain from war. Japan has her hands full in Korea and Manchuria, and America is not yet awake to the fact that her future lies in the Pacific. That talk of war is silly becomes evident if one makes even a cursory examination of the facts. In the first place, no one believes that the American government would precipitate war, but there are many who believe that the Japanese government intends to do so. One statement is as foolish as the other. Japan has no idea of making war on the United States, and even if she wanted to do so it would be impossible for many reasons. Some one once said that in order to carry on a war a country needed ten things. The first was determination, the second men, the third equipment, and the other seven money. Now, admitting that the Japanese as a nation possessed the first

of these, determination to fight the United States, what of the other requirements?

First, money. Japan's lack of money, if nothing else, would serve to prevent war at this time. In 1902 the Japanese national debt amounted to about \$215,000,000, of which only \$50,000,000 was held abroad. To-day the national debt is approximately \$900,000,000, two-thirds of which is foreign. In 1902 the total revenue of the government was about \$147,000,000, and the expenditures were about \$144,000,000. The estimated revenue for 1907 was \$120,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$506,000,000. This difference was to be made up in part by the floating of another loan of \$100,000,000. On the foreign loans which Japan floated for the purpose of paying the expenses of the war with Russia interest is being paid at from four to six per cent., and on her internal loans the interest runs from five to seven per cent. Efforts are now being made to withdraw the six per cent. bonds and replace them with bonds drawing only four and one-half per cent. To secure her enormous foreign loans, made at a time when Japan was fighting for her very existence, the Japanese were forced to pledge most of their national income, their customs receipts and the receipts of the tobacco and other monopolies.

With this financial showing, where could Japan obtain the money required for a very long and very costly war? The money that defeated Russia came from America and England. In a war with the United States what country is there that would take the chance of loaning Japan such an enormous sum as would be required? No matter how much sentiment there might be in Japan's favor—and there is at least one great Power that would without doubt welcome such a conflict—sentiment has never been a failing of the great European bankers, and it is from them, in the end, that the money must come.

Japan's commerce is one of her greatest assets. During the war with Russia this commerce was practically at a standstill. By the system of ship subsidies in effect in Japan practically every ship owned in the country would, in case of war, be called in for government service, as they were during the war with Russia. While war would injure but a small portion of the commerce of the United States, it would practically put an end to the commerce of Japan. And the internal condition of the country would suffer almost as much. The industries of the country would be paralyzed. With half a million men called to arms, and no outlet for the products of the country, every industry would perish, for industrial Japan has not recovered from the blow it received when the best and sturdiest blood of the country was called out to fight Russia. Then would follow industrial stagnation, famine, and all the horrors that war brings to a country—that war only two years ago brought to Japan.

In the breaking off of trade between the two countries Japan would lose a very large share of her iron and steel, her railroad material, her machinery, her flour, and petroleum. America would lose a portion of her supply of silks, porcelain, art goods, and tea. Japan would be hard put to replace what she imports from America. The loss of the imports from Japan would not be noticed in America. The Japanese have not forgotten the dark days of the Russian war. They remember the starving women and children, the appeal to America for aid; and no slight excuse will serve as an excuse for a repetition of those days. For Japan has counted the cost of war. No country in the world so well knows that cost to-day. Not only do the men in whose hands rest the reins of government know it, but every little village counts its loss in men and money and prosperity.

Men Japan has in plenty. Her standing army to-day probably numbers close to 170,000 men, and with her reserves she could probably put 650,000 men in the field within a short time. But it would not be the army of veterans we read about. In the standing army to-day there are only a small number who served in the war with Russia—probably not twenty per cent. of the whole. The same statement applies to the navy.

And now for equipment. The war with Russia lasted for nineteen months, and during that time the Japanese forces, both on land and sea, were fought to the utmost limit. Every rifle, every gun was kept busy on all possible occasions, with the result that when the war was over by far the greater part of these weapons were almost useless. The life of the modern high-power arms using smokeless powder is very short. That the Japanese were well aware of this fact was shown by the use of black powder in the big siege-guns at Port Arthur and afterward during the first days of the Mukden battle. But in spite of all precautions, the natural wear and erosion of both guns and rifles was such during the long period of the war that when it was over there arose the necessity of re-arming practically the entire army.

While the arm mainly used by the Japanese infantry during the war was the Arisaki rifle, a Japanese modification of the Mauser, many of the reservists were armed with an older and much clumsier rifle. And during the latter months of the conflict a great many of the auxiliary troops, such as trainmen and guards on the lines of communications, were armed with captured Russian rifles. This necessitated a knowledge of three different rifles and required the carrying of two kinds of ammunition, a serious disadvantage in these days when military experts are exerting every

effort to secure uniformity. The Arisaki rifle proved during the war to be inferior in every way to the Russian arm, as did the Japanese field gun. It was only the seeming inability of the Russians to profit by their superiority of arms that prevented them from winning several important engagements. In both rifles and field guns the American army possesses to-day much better weapons than even the Russians had—a fact which none know better than the Japanese. There has been no announcement in Japan of the adoption of a new rifle or a new field gun, and it is probable that another war now would be fought with the old weapons.

The much-vaunted Japanese navy is in no better condition than the army. True, the navy contains a number of new and in every way first-class ships, but of the fifteen battle-ships borne on the naval lists six are rebuilt from the battered hulks captured from the Russians, the value of which is at least problematical, and one is a relic of the old Chinese navy. Even while the war with Russia was in progress many guns on the Japanese ships were worn out and were replaced, and it is safe to say that not one big naval gun that went into the war is now of any value. Whether they have all been replaced none but the Japanese know, but it is extremely unlikely. Many of the ships that were used during the war were damaged much more seriously than the public was given to understand. Repairs have been made, but there is small doubt that in several cases structural weaknesses remain.

But it is not only the fact that both army and navy are naturally at a low ebb following the great war with Russia that the Japanese must take into consideration before plunging into another conflict. In addition, there is the spirit of the people. For perhaps the first time in the history of the island empire the Japanese have counted their dead. The man who saw the corpse-strewn field at Li-kwam-pu, or the bloody slopes of 203 Metre Hill, knows what war is and has had his fill of it. When a country has counted the roll of a hundred thousand dead, and day by day sees another hundred thousand maimed, it knows what war means, and it is not going to plunge into another war while the scars of the last conflict remain unhealed. The Japanese people have always been a warlike people, but with the advance of modern civilization the old love of fighting for the fight's sake is dying out. The old feudal spirit is giving way to the modern spirit of commerce, and while the people of Japan will ever be ready to give their lives when there is need for it, the need must be made very plain.

The day after the formal declaration of war against Russia was published I discussed it with a high government official, a man of unusual ability and knowledge of affairs, whose name is known wherever Japan is known.

"We have been preparing for this war for ten years," he said, "and to-day we are ready. When Port Arthur was taken from us we knew that some day the clash must come between our country and Russia, and we began our preparations. To-day we are ready. We are in better condition to begin war to-day than we would be a year from now. We know the task we have before us, and we believe the time has come when we can accomplish it."

For ten years every muscle of the country had been strained to its utmost, every possible effort had been made to prepare for the conflict which years before it had been seen was inevitable. Japan was ready, and Japan won; Russia was not ready, and Russia lost. But Russia's advance toward the Pacific, following out a plan which dates back to the time of Peter the Great, has only been checked. An ice-free port in the Pacific is her ambition, and she is determined to secure it. No one knows this better than those in whose hands rests the safety of Japan. They have made "the truce of the Bear," and someday, sooner or later, that truce will be broken and the conflict will be on again.

Does Japan, then, with this certainty staring her in the face, with the absolute knowledge that some day she must again fight the Russ for her very existence, intend to waste her energy, her substance, her standing as a world Power, in a war from which she could gain absolutely nothing worth having, even if she won at every point? It is too ridiculous even for discussion.

W. H. Brill

Pimples and Blackheads

ARE CAUSED BY CLOGGING OF THE PORES OR MOUTHS OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS.

The plug of sebum in the centre of the pimple is called a blackhead, grub, or comedone. Nature will not allow the clogging of the pores to continue long, hence inflammation, pain, swelling, and redness; later pus or matter forms, breaks, or is opened, the plug comes out, and the pore is once more free. Treatment: Gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat this treatment morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.



"Developing."



"Printing."

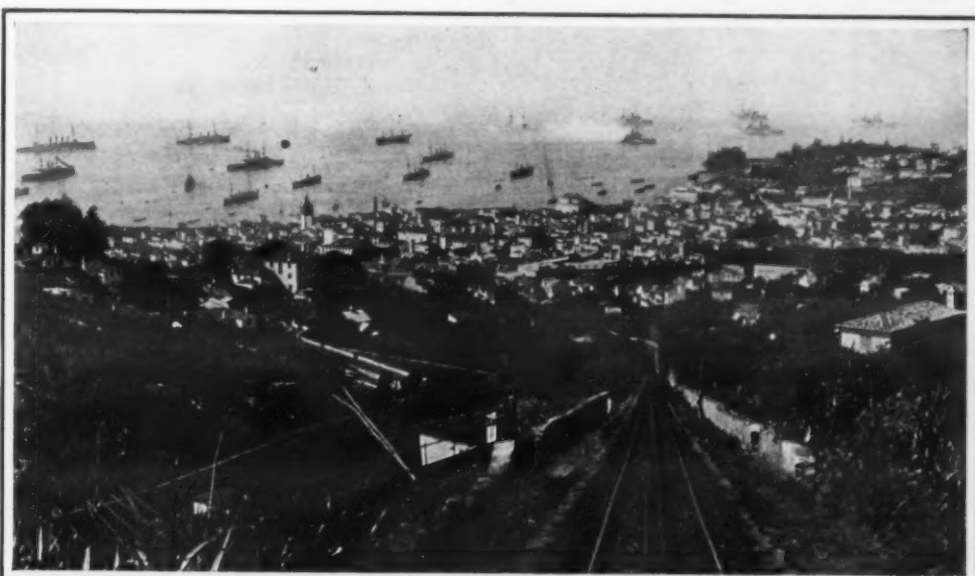
PHOTOGRAPHIC TERMS ILLUSTRATED.—J. Adams Powell, Connecticut.



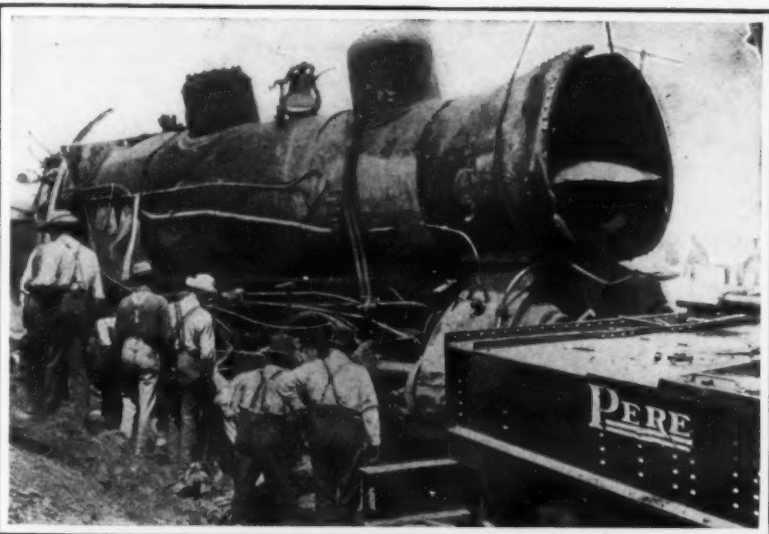
TEMPORARY RESTING-PLACE OF THE BODY OF A MERCHANT AT TIEN-TSIN, CHINA
—ORDINARY CHINESE GRAVES IN RIGHT BACKGROUND.—Arthur Singen, China.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) JAPANESE "LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL,"
IN TOKIO.—Hamilton Wright, California.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR SALUTING IN THE HARBOR OF FUNCHAL,
MADEIRA ISLANDS.—Ruth M. Blake, Madeira.



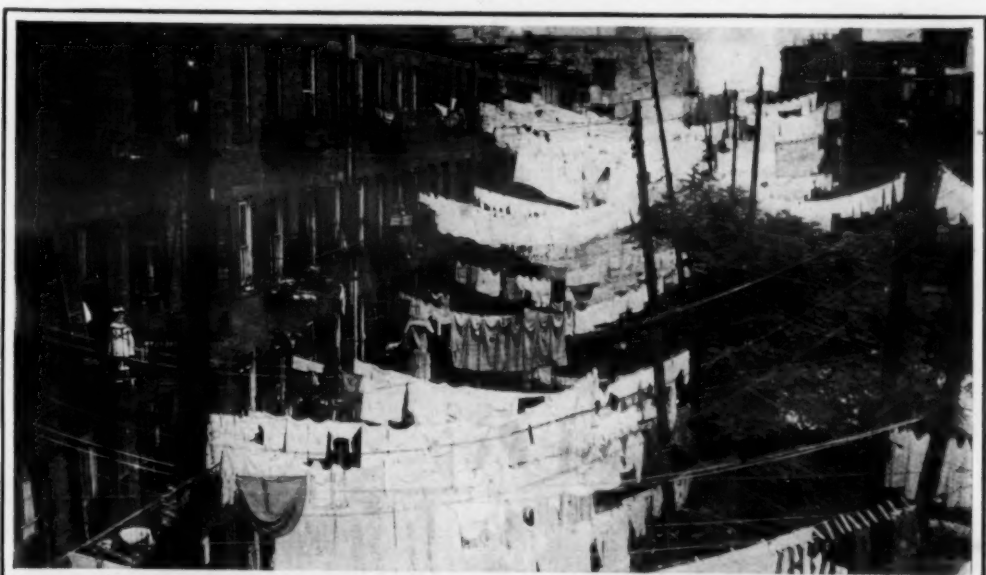
ENGINE OF THE PERE MARQUETTE EXCURSION TRAIN WHICH WAS WRECKED IN A COLLISION
AT SALEM, MICH., WITH THE LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES AND THE INJURY OF
SEVENTY PEOPLE.—Fred G. Wright, Michigan.



AMERICANS CELEBRATING THE FOURTH AT LUNA PARK, CITY OF MEXICO—THE PROCEEDS
OF THE DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT (\$6,000) WENT TO THE AMERICAN
SCHOOL FUND.—Samner W. Matteson, Mexico.



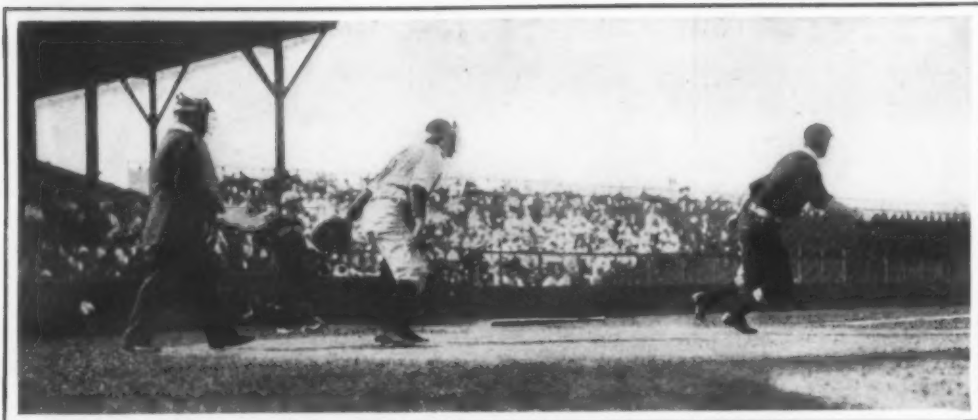
"SHARING RATIONS."—A. C. Haeselbarth,
Porto Rico.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) "WASH-DAY IN OUR BLOCK."—SHOWING THE FEARFULLY CHOKED-UP CONDITION OF
TENEMENT BACK-YARDS IN NEW YORK.—Adam Allen, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

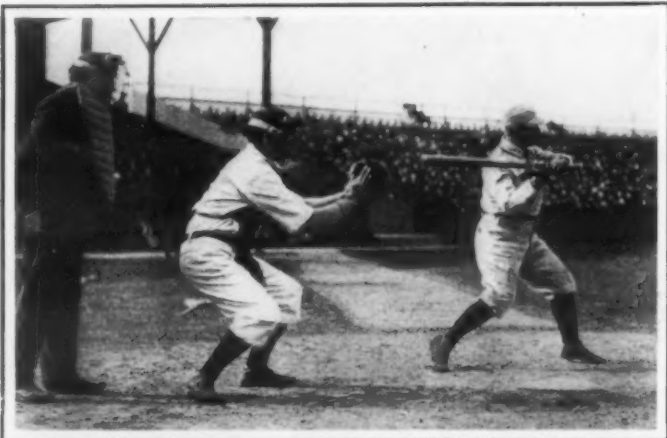
NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MADEIRA THE SECOND, AND CALIFORNIA THE THIRD.



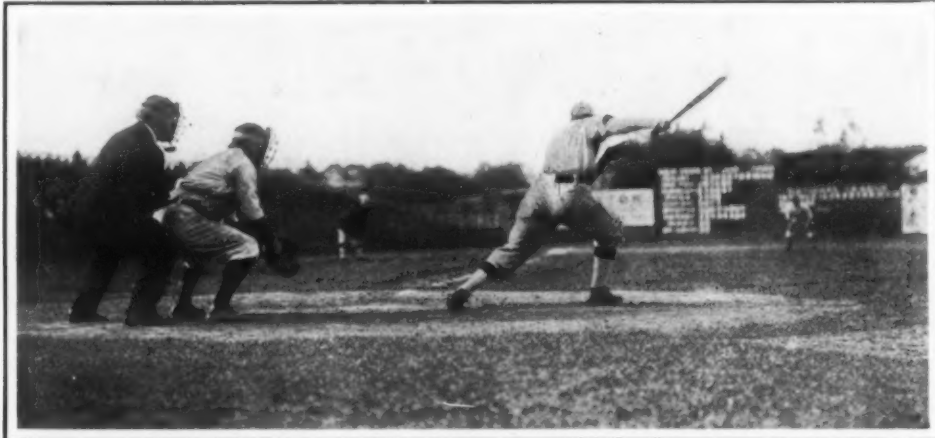
JONES (CENTRE-FIELD, WASHINGTON AMERICANS) MAKING A SAFE HIT DOWN THE THIRD BASE LINE.



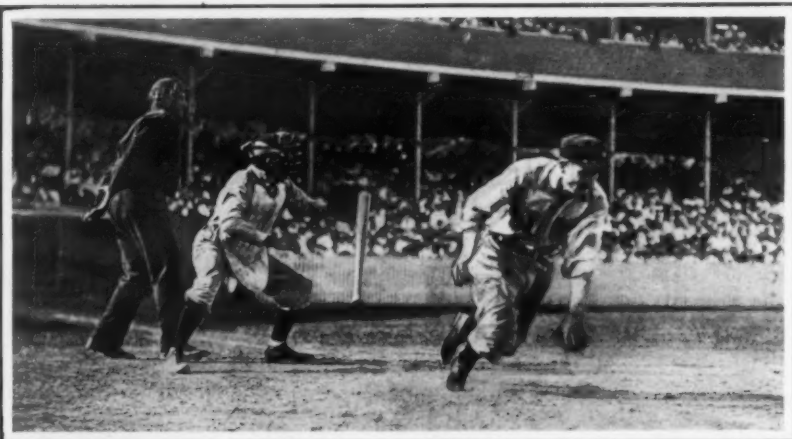
BIRMINGHAM (CENTRE-FIELD, CLEVELAND AMERICANS) MAKES A THREE-QUARTERS SWING IN MEETING THE BALL.



COLLINS, THE HEAVY-HITTING THIRD BASEMAN AND LONG-TIME FAVORITE IN BOSTON, NOW MAKING GOOD WITH THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.



FLICK (RIGHT-FIELD, CLEVELAND AMERICANS) "RAPS OUT" A SAFE ONE TO LEFT-FIELD.



DOYLE, THE NEW YORK NATIONALS' NEW SECOND-BASEMAN, WHO LINES 'EM OUT REGULARLY.



NEALON (FIRST-BASE, PITTSBURGH NATIONALS) STARTS FOR FIRST BASE AFTER MAKING A SAFE HIT.

NOTED WARRIORS OF THE DIAMOND IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

An English View of It.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 4.)

WHILE THE American government, by the widest publication of presidential denunciations and the expert findings of Commissioners Garfield and Knox-Smith, is delivering blows deliberately intended to permanently cripple the Standard Oil Company, it is a significant fact that the American oil business, so far as it is influenced by the company, goes on thriving and prospering in a most marvelous manner. A high authority on Standard methods and organization told a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning that all the trouble with the government in America does not influence in the remotest degree the policy of those who are responsible for the progress of the American oil business in this country and on the continent. "American oil (petrol and petroleum) never occupied a better position in this country than it does to-day. Since the sensational disappearance of Russia from the markets of Europe, and now that it has been found impossible for Roumania and Galicia (which has started to neglect illuminating oil and convert its huge production of crude into benzine) to supply the deficiency, the Standard has never failed to meet the demand."

"But in what way are the American methods of attacking the Standard unfair?"

"Owing to the bellicose writings of government officials, whose reports are unfairly embodied in presidential announcements, people think the Standard has a monopoly of the oil lands of the United States. That is absolute nonsense. The Standard and affiliated concerns do not produce more than one-sixth of the total American output, while in no single field does it produce more than half. Even according to official documents, the company's advantages do not arise out of its influence with the railways, but from its pipe lines, which are a private investment incidental to the development of its business. In other words, it has its own private agencies, and these it is using to its

own financial and business advantage. The Standard's pipe-line system in 1899 comprised 35,000 miles of pipe of different sizes, and since then, I suppose, the addition to the mileage has been, probably, thirty per cent. Through this huge system oil is piped right away from Indian Territory to the Atlantic Ocean, and the lines are so connected that any refinery of the Standard from Kansas to the seaboard can be supplied, if desired, with oil from any one of the four great fields. That is one reason why it has a monopoly; but what English employer of labor can say that it is not a legitimate monopoly? Is it not a most obnoxious thing to contend that, after these methods have been in existence for thirty years, and have been found to be indispensable and profitable, the State should step in and, offering a paltry compensation, declare that competitors and rivals must be allowed to share in the benefits of the monopoly?"

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS, aged eighty-six, United States Senator from Alabama, oldest member of the United States Senate, a life-long friend and long a senatorial associate of the late Senator Morgan, died at Hot Springs, N. C., July 27th.



SENATOR E. W. PETTUS, Alabama's grand old man in the United States Senate.—Copyright by Clinedinst, Washington.

Samuel Henshaw, one of the best-known landscape gardeners and horticulturists in the United States, died at West Brighton, Staten Island, July 23d.

Colonel Will S. Hays, veteran river editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and a famous song writer, died at Louisville, Ky., July 23d.

Dr. Anthony Varicle, inventor and scientist, died at Seattle, Wash., July 27th.

Rev. Dr. William Ashmead Schaeffer, president of the board of publication of the general council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, died in Philadelphia July 27th.

Mrs. Catherine Moore, aged 112, who in her youth helped entertain Lafayette, died at Rahway, N. J., July 27th.

Mrs. Susan Bullitt Dixon, well known in the South as a writer, died in New York July 25th.

Charles Weiss, formerly a song genius in Europe, but latterly a hermit in the Pennsylvania mountains, died in the poor-house at Allentown, Pa., July 23d.

William H. Distin, widely known as a cornetist and musician, died in Philadelphia July 23d.

E. J. H. Tamsen, sheriff of New York under Mayor Strong, died in New York July 25th.

Wilhelm von Kardorff, for forty years prominent in German parliamentary life, and an author, died in Berlin July 29th.

Colonel Philip Figlymessy, who fought in the Hungarian revolution under Kossuth, in Italy under Garibaldi, and in the Union army in the American Civil War, died in Philadelphia July 25th.

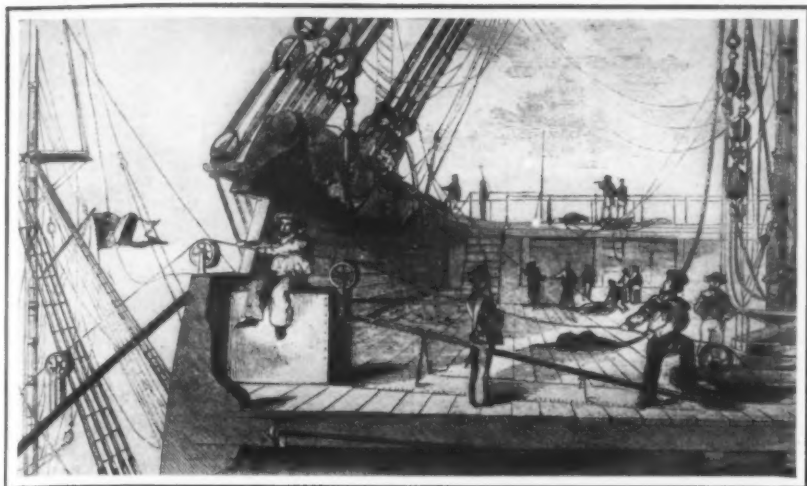
Thomas Nelson, formerly chief justice of Oregon, died at Peekskill, N. Y., July 26th.

Major Henry A. Huntington, U. S. A., retired, Civil War veteran, died in Paris July 29th, soon after his son, Henry, had shot and badly wounded the latter's two sisters and two brothers.

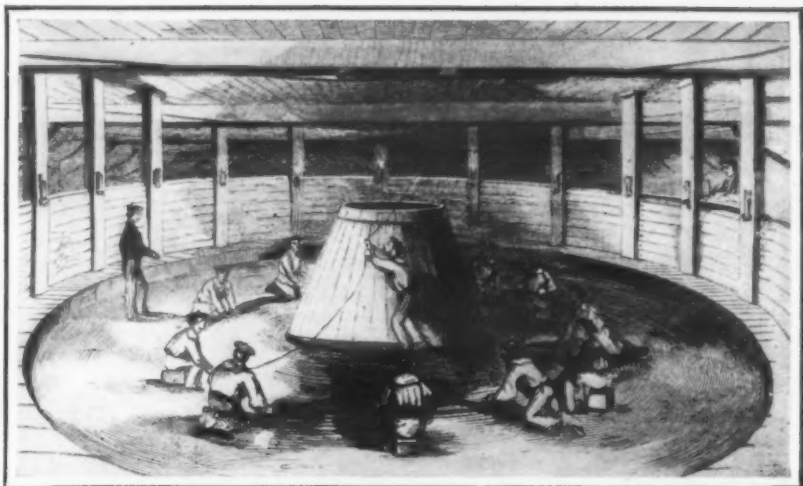
Cortlandt Parker, aged eighty-nine, oldest practicing lawyer in New Jersey, and one of the State's most notable citizens, died at Newark, N. J., July 29th.

Unsweetened Condensed Milk.

BORDEN'S Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk is ideal milk, collected under perfect sanitary conditions, condensed in vacuo to the consistency of cream, preserved by sterilization only. Suitable for any modification and adapted to all purposes where milk or cream is required.



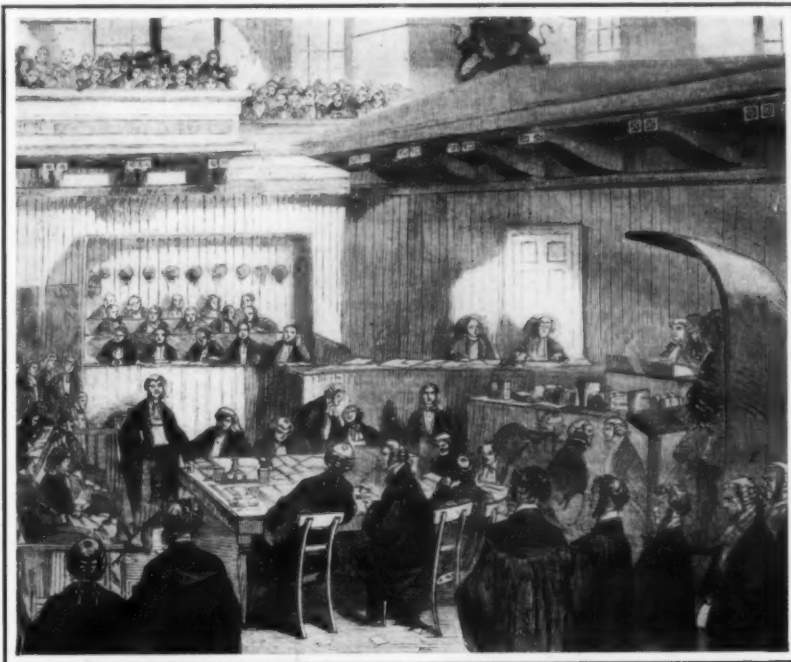
RECEIVING THE CABLE ON BOARD THE U. S. FRIGATE "NIAGARA" FROM A TENDER ALONGSIDE.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 8th, 1857, and copyrighted.



TOILSOME PROCESS OF STOWING THE CABLE IN COILS ON THE LOWEST DECK OF THE "NIAGARA."
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 8th, 1857, and copyrighted.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THE FAMOUS Burdell murder trial in New York, an account of which was recently presented in these columns, was followed in the same year, 1857, by an equally famous and sensational prosecution in Edinburgh. This was the trial of Madeleine Smith, on the charge of having murdered her lover, a young Frenchman bearing the name of Emile L'Angelier, by administering arsenic. As she was young, attractive, and of an excellent Glasgow family, the trial was watched with intense interest throughout Scotland, and the Edinburgh crowds which besieged the court-room were as eager and unmanageable as those which taxed the energies of the New York police force when Mrs. Cunningham was on trial for her life. The young prisoner bore herself with remarkable composure and made a good impression. The verdict was "not proven," and this moved the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to comment upon the superiority of the Scottish usage to that of the United States. "There are very few things," he remarked, with the scorn of things British which characterized American thought at that period, "about the old-fogy courts of England or Scotland that we wish imitated, God knows; but in the matter of verdicts, if it is possible, let us have the Scotch fashion, and that speedily. Then, the now murderers among us who have escaped the law will not tell us they are not guilty; on the contrary, they will be pointed at as murderers on whom the crime could not be legally proven."



A CELEBRATED SCOTTISH MURDER CASE—TRIAL OF MADELEINE SMITH IN EDINBURGH.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 8th, 1857, and copyrighted.

When the crack ship of the United States navy, the *Niagara*, was detailed to assist in the laying of the first transatlantic cable, elaborate preparations were made for the storage of the huge coils on the three lowest decks of the war-ship. She carried 1,272 tons of cable, which was laboriously wound, by hand, about five huge cones of African oak, after having

been received on board in the manner shown in the first of the two illustrations which we reproduce. The work of winding, or coiling, was so fatiguing that the men engaged in it worked in four-hour shifts, followed by twelve-hour rests.

Making It Easier for Travelers.

SOME amelioration of the lot of the home-coming transatlantic traveler is promised by Secretary Cortelyou's new system for the customs inspection of steamship baggage. The old system of assembling all the cabin passengers in the last hour or so of the voyage and taking their sworn statements as to their possession of dutiable articles is to be abandoned, and the declarations are to be taken early in the voyage, without requiring the passengers to make oath as to their accuracy. The passenger who has made his declaration will receive a coupon which will be presented to the customs officers on the dock, who will examine his baggage and verify his declaration. Mr. Cortelyou's intentions are good, no doubt, but his new regulations, so far as we can see, remove only one of the inconveniences complained of, and that a minor one. What travelers chiefly resent is the long wait on the steamship pier and the emptying of trunks on dusty floors, while the officials are making up their minds whether you are a smuggler or not. The inspectors should by long practice have become competent to estimate the chances of a traveler's being engaged in "running" contraband, and people who are beyond suspicion should have their baggage passed with less vexatious delay.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

THE MOST successful Glidden tour in history ended at New York July 24th, after twelve days spent in traversing the 1,600 miles of road between Cleveland and the metropolis. Eighteen drivers of touring cars and two of runabouts finished with perfect scores, and twelve others were still in the competition at the end of the run, with scores ranging from 997 to 295 points out of a possible 1,000. No club team finished with a perfect score, but the Automobile Club of Buffalo led with 981 4-5 points to its credit, again winning the coveted Glidden trophy. The other club scores were as follows: Pittsburgh Automobile Club, 977 1-2; New York Motor Club, 683 4-10; Westchester Motor Club, 620 1-3; Automobile Club of America, 498 1-2; Cleveland Automobile Club, 483 5-9; Chicago Automobile Club, 240 1-7; Automobile Club of Detroit, 0 (all four of its representatives having withdrawn).

AUTOMOBILES are supplanting stage-coaches in the Pacific Northwest. A line is maintained between Nanaimo and Alberni, Vancouver Island, for a distance of twenty-five miles, and has proved such a success that this season two large cars for passenger service and a truck for baggage have been added to the equipment. Other lines in various parts of Vancouver Island cover shorter distances, and tourists are enabled by this method to visit many picturesque spots that would otherwise be hard to reach. In the State of Washington the most recently installed line is that which connects the towns of Everett, Hartford and Granite Falls, the automobiles meeting all trains at Hartford.

THERE are more than seventy thousand automobiles in Great Britain, and \$60,000,000 is invested in the automobile industry. American manufacturers have the pre-eminence with the runabout, the domes-

feet wide. On its completion another, extending from north to south through the State, will be undertaken. Such enterprise should make Missouri a particularly popular State with automobilists.



BOB ALEXANDER, KNOWN IN BICYCLE DAYS AS "THE KING OF THE ROAD," TESTING A POPE-HARTFORD CAR AT FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

tic manufacturers having devoted their energies—as yet in vain—to supplying the tremendous demand for the more expensive cars.

A MACADAMIZED road between St. Louis and Kansas City will be completed within two years. Construction work will be begun next spring. The Missouri Legislature appropriated \$500,000 for the purpose at its last session. The road will be sixty

the machine through a Canadian company, and four dollars for the Canadian license and markers.

When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.



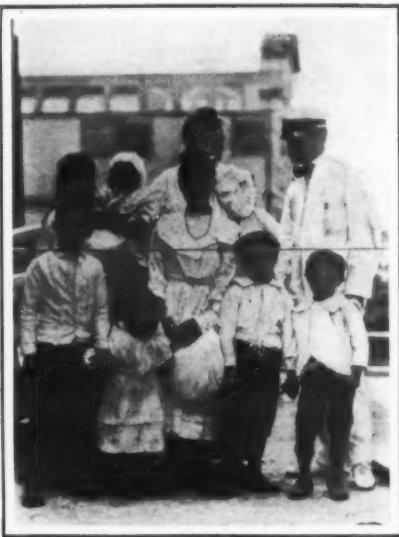
BATH-ROOM OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL—GIVING THE LITTLE ONES COLD AND HOT SALT, VINEGAR, AND SODA BATHS.—Byron.



DOCTOR AND NURSE ATTENDING TO PATIENTS IN THE INFANTS' WARD OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL—MOTHERS OF CHILDREN SITTING BESIDE THE COTS.—Byron.



POOR MOTHER WITH TWO BABIES GOING ABOARD THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.



ITALIAN WOMAN AND HER SEVEN CHILDREN BEING INSPECTED BY THE DOCTOR BEFORE BOARDING THE BOAT.



PHYSICIAN EXAMINING A BABY BROUGHT BY ITS MOTHER FOR A HEALTH-GIVING SAIL.



MAIN BUILDING AT NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND, OF THE SEASIDE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.



THE FLOATING HOSPITAL "HELEN C. JUILLARD," ON WHICH IN ALL MORE THAN 300,000 AILING CHILDREN HAVE BEEN GIVEN RELIEF.



AN ANXIOUS GROUP—MOTHERS FROM THE EAST SIDE WITH SICK BABIES AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXAMINING DOCTOR.



HAPPY GUESTS OF THE GUILD—MOTHERS AND CHILDREN DINING ON THE LOWER DECK OF THE "JUILLARD."

SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF SICK CHILDREN OF THE POOR.
PHASES OF THE BENEFICENT SUMMER WORK OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD, NEW YORK, WHOSE FREE FLOATING AND SEASIDE HOSPITALS HAVE RESTORED MULTITUDES OF SUFFERING LITTLE ONES TO HEALTH.
Photographs by B. G. Phillips and Byron.



SOLDIERING IN WINTER—SENTRY NEAR A RUDE SHELTER MADE OF CORN-STALKS.



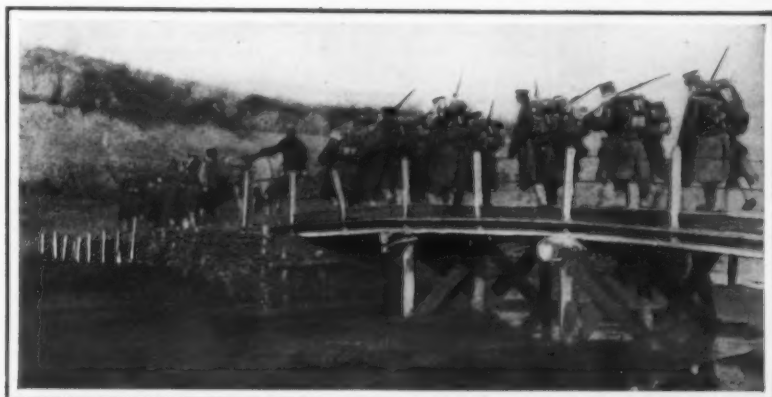
PICKED CAVALRYMAN OF THE MIKADO'S ARMY.



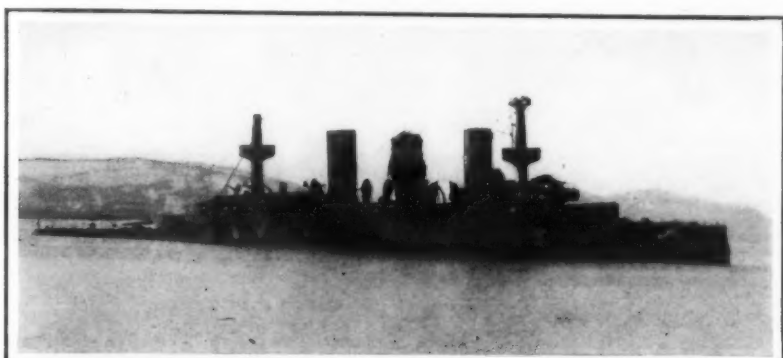
STAFF OFFICER AND SOLDIER IN SUMMER UNIFORMS.



ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING ABUTMENTS FOR A MILITARY BRIDGE.



TROOPS IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER CROSSING A BRIDGE BUILT BY THE ENGINEERS.



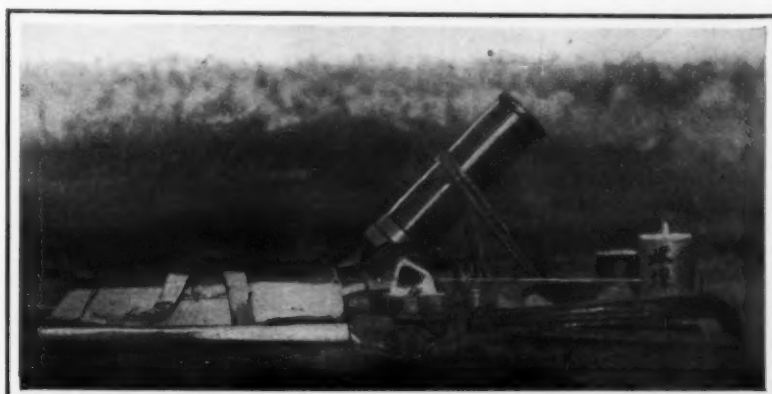
BATTLE-SHIP "SUO," FORMERLY THE RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP "POBEDA," CAPTURED IN THE LATE WAR, AND OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.



OTHER VESSELS OF JAPAN'S NAVY—INFERIOR BATTLE-SHIPS "SAGAMI," AND "TSUGARU," ONCE OWNED BY THE RUSSIANS.



FIELD AND ORDNANCE DEPOT—SHOWING THE JAPANESE ARMY'S SMALL TRANSPORT-CARTS.



BOMB GUN OF SHEET-IRON FOR THROWING HIGH EXPLOSIVES—BOMB IN FRONT OF GUN.



TYPICAL JAPANESE INFANTRY SOLDIER—REAR VIEW.



LEFT-SIDE VIEW OF INFANTRY-MAN.



INSERTING A SHELL IN AN ELEVEN-INCH HOWITZER, IN A SAND-BAG FORT.



RIGHT-SIDE VIEW OF INFANTRY-MAN.



FRONT VIEW OF INFANTRY SOLDIER.

JAPAN'S FIGHTING FORCES, BOTH ON LAND AND ON SEA.

TYPES OF THE SOLDIERS WHOM THE MIKADO COULD PUT IN THE FIELD IN CASE OF WAR, AND SOME OF THE VESSELS IN HIS NAVY.—Photographs by William H. Brill. See page 128.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

WHY NO MORE ANTI-RAILROAD LAWS ARE NEEDED.

BY SENATOR JOSEPH B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

IT IS now confessedly established that the courts have power under the Elkins law to prohibit any kind of a discrimination, or any kind of a rebate, or any kind of a preference. The interstate commerce act was passed in 1887, and the Hepburn rate law was passed in June, 1906, while the Elkins law was passed in February, 1903. An examination of what has been done under these respective laws shows that under the interstate commerce act in the twenty years it has been in force there have been, all told, but eighty-two indictments, and under these eighty-two indictments there have been only sixteen convictions. Thirty-five of the m

were nolle, twenty-two were quashed, two of them were dismissed, and in seven cases the defendants were acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed under this act in the whole twenty years it has been in force is but \$19,300. The Hepburn law went into effect in August, 1906, but until this time, almost a year, there has been no prosecution under it, and not one dollar of fines or any kind of punishment has been imposed upon anybody. As against \$19,300 of fines under twenty years of the interstate commerce act of 1887 and its amendments there has been in less than two years since the government undertook to enforce the Elkins law an imposition of fines under it amounting to \$566,075, and this does not include the fines that will be assessed by Judge Landis upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which has been convicted under the Elkins law on 1,462 counts. These facts disclose conclusively that the Elkins law is an efficient and easily-enforced statute. Everybody now recognizes and concedes that fact.

NEED OF AN APPALACHIAN FOREST RESERVE.

BY WILLIAM L. HALL, OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The States east of the Mississippi are estimated to contain now but 900,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The States have reserved about 2,500,000 acres. All the rest is under private ownership, which system has resulted in the reduction of the commercial forest from covering the entire area to its present condition. Over most of the region fires still burn without hindrance. The forest is being used faster than ever before. As an index of the changed situation in the timber supply in the Eastern States in ten years, note the rise in prices of our leading woods. Whatever side the timber situation in the Eastern States is viewed from, one is forced irresistibly to the conclusion that remedial measures must be taken, and that quickly, or we shall be in the midst of a timber famine. The only remedy yet proposed which at all meets the situation is for the Federal government to undertake the establishment of national forests in the Appalachian Mountains. Although the Appalachians bear large quantities of pine, spruce, and hemlock, they are essentially a hardwood region, and they are the only hardwood region we shall have in the future. There is no question but that with the right management the Appalachian Mountains would produce permanently all the hardwood timber required in the United States.

DON'T SQUEEZE THE RAILROAD BUILDERS.

BY JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER.

There is much said about the railroads. It is a popular practice to say that they are very wicked, for instance, like life-insurance companies. There has been a great deal of wrong, such as granting of special favors, bad stock speculation, and the like. But I say to you that, taking the earnings and the money invested in railroads as a whole, there is not a fair return on the money invested. The attempt to squeeze those who built up the railroads, and through them the country, is not right. The men who invested their money are entitled to a reasonable rate of interest.

HOW TO ABOLISH CONSUMPTION.

BY DR. FREDERICK C. SHATTUCK, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The only way to eradicate tuberculosis is to totally eradicate its seed. Cleanliness, good and sufficient food, plenty of air, ample water supplies, public parks, playgrounds, and bath-houses—these are among the things needful. The hygiene of workshops must be looked after, and there must be all needed enactments in the interest of the public health. Nowhere will co-operation, enriched by public spirit, yield a richer harvest than in striving along broad lines to prevent tuberculosis. Our work for the immediate future seems to lie in the direction of generalizing and systematizing. An immense service can be rendered by arousing the interest of private and incorporated employers of labor. Mill owners and managers, as a class, are intelligent and humane, and their attention

should be called to this matter by their physicians. The result would be a saving, not a loss, to the employers, while the benefit to the individual workers would be great. If the word in medicine is "work," the word in the tuberculosis fight is "education."

THE WEEK-DAY POWER OF THE CHURCH.

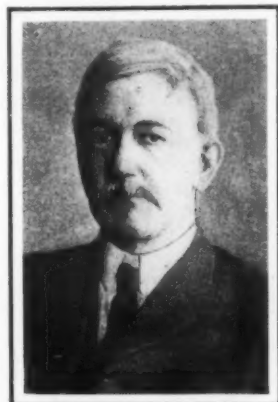
BY BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

The week-day power of the church lies in the continuance through the week of the impulses and high motives of Sunday instruction, dreams, and visions. It expresses itself in consistent every-day life in home teaching, example, and unconscious influence; in business honesty and fidelity; in an enterprising, thoughtful, inspiring prayer meeting; in pastoral fidelity and visits of mercy; and in social good-will by the private members of the church; in special classes for Biblical instruction and church training conducted by the pastor; in lectures scientific and literary; in biographical studies in the course of home reading—all of which, under the direction of the church, will make the church a week-day power in the community. Religion to be a power must touch, influence, and control the entire field of life, secular and religious.

SCIENCE WILL REDEEM THE TROPICS.

BY COLONEL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, CHIEF SANITARY OFFICER OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

There is at present no yellow fever in Panama, and malaria is well under control. The men working on the canal and their families are as vigorous as they could be in this country. It looked as if the canal could never be built unless yellow fever were exterminated. The fever could never spread now, even if it were introduced from outside, through our rigid quarantine. I am inclined to think that the advances made in tropical sanitation will have a much wider and more far-reaching effect than freeing Havana and Panama from yellow fever or enabling us to build the Panama Canal. I think that the sanitarian can now show that any



COLONEL W. C. GORGAS, U. S. A.,
Chief sanitary officer of the Panama
Canal zone.

population coming to the tropics can protect itself against yellow fever and malaria by measures simple and inexpensive. With these diseases eliminated, life in the tropics for the Anglo-Saxon will be, I believe, more healthful than in the temperate zone, and gradually, in the next two centuries, tropical countries, which offer a greater return for man's labor than the temperate zones, will be settled by the white races and become again the centres of wealth, population, and civilization, as they were at the dawn of history.

The Hero of the "Georgia."

TOWARD Cape Cod at early morn
The Georgia steamed away,
Her banners flying in the breeze,
Her armor gemmed with spray,
Her men were all behind the guns,
Their faces grim and tanned,
Prepared to make a record score,
But Death was in command.

THE turret-captain eyed his crew,
Well pleased with them was he;
But one was mustered with the rest
Whose face he could not see.
And ere again the starboard gun
Was ready for its aim,
Lo! Death, the dread commander, spoke,
And shrouded them in flame.

WITHIN that seething pit of fire
And stifling gas, behold!
One sailor's dauntless soul was cast
In God's immortal mould.
Part loaded was the gun to port,
The powder half inside,
But Miller finished, closed the breech,
And for his comrades died.

NO kith or kin were there to claim
His blackened corse, or shed
A tear above the boyish form
O'er which the flag was spread.
No weeping mother bent to lay
A blossom on his breast,
No father, bowed and sorrowful,
Committed him to rest.

BUT when the final trumpets blow
Above the starry sky,
And all the battle-guns are still,
And battle-flags put by,
And Gabriel calls the muster-roll
Of heroes, tried and true,
George Miller, seaman, will be there
In uniform of blue.

MINNA IRVING.

HAVE WE BEEN UNJUST TO KOREA?

BY HOMER B. HULBERT, FORMER ADVISER OF THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

Japan will bear watching. Those not intimately and correctly informed as to the feeling in that country cannot appreciate the importance Japan attaches to itself. Japan is flushed with pride over her achievements against Russia. She believes she can do anything. She doubts not an instant that the other Powers, even the United States, are afraid of her. She thinks she has accomplished in forty years in the way of civilization what it took us one thousand years to achieve. Her vanity is fearful to observe. Napoleon Bonaparte was the personification of the present feeling in Japan. Like him, she took advantage of an enemy's weakness and was successful in it. Intoxicated by that early success, she firmly believes there is no limit to her power. But it should be distinctly understood now that the time is coming when the Powers will have to unite, as they did against Napoleon, to check Japan's rapacious career and give her her proper place among nations. History will write this country's part in the spoliation of Korea by Japan in terms of which we will not be proud. There is no question that at Portsmouth President Roosevelt offered Japan a free hand in Korea in exchange for the waiver of indemnity from Russia. This comes from Japanese sources. And this in the face of the full treaty relations between Korea and the United States! We ruthlessly broke our word, and the result is the debauchery and ruin of Korea by the Japanese.



HOMER B. HULBERT,
Confidential adviser of the deposed
Emperor of Korea.

The Way To Reform.

IN THE attempt to curtail the power of the boss strenuous efforts are made, and rightly, to destroy his hold upon civil servants through his ability to levy political contributions upon them. This abuse is chronic in the New York City departments, though the form is observed of notifying heads of departments, just before election, that the assessment of employees for campaign purposes is forbidden. The political clubs furnish a medium through which, thus far, such funds may be collected with impunity. The annual report of the executive committee of the New York Civil Service Reform Association touches upon this phase of the evil. These violations of the law for the protection of the employees of city and State do not indicate that the heads of the various New York departments are sinners above all men who are in politics; but they do show the degrading effects of the system by which the boss usurps the functions of the voter—with the voter's tacit consent. A famous financier once cynically advised a young man not to spend his time in cursing corporations, but to get on the inside of one. Similar advice might well be given, and seriously, to political reformers. The primaries, conventions, and local political organizations cannot be reformed from the outside. Let those who are earnest in their demand for reform get on the inside of them, as they have recently done in San Francisco, Cincinnati, and various other large cities. The way to reform is to reform.

Soaked in Coffee

UNTIL TOO STIFF TO BEND OVER.

"WHEN I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time, but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely, and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now and, without coffee in the house for two years, we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee-drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee, and she did so, and has used Postum ever since. The result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend, and can sew on the machine, and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side; in fact, she has got well, and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason." Look in package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."



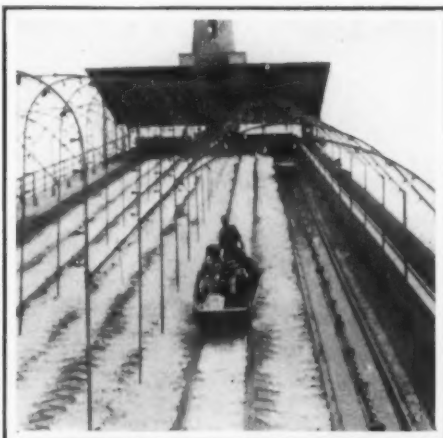
TREDDING THE DIZZYING MAZES OF THE "HUMAN BAGATELLE BOARD," AT LUNA PARK.
B. G. Phillips.



A 200-FOOT DASH THROUGH SPACE ON THE OVERHEAD CABLE AT STEEPLECHASE PARK, JUST DESTROYED BY FIRE.—H. D. Blauvelt.



ONE OF THE "DROPS" ON AN EVER-POPULAR ROLLER-COASTER.
B. G. Phillips.



A JOLLY PARTY "SHOOTING THE CHUTES," AT DREAMLAND.—B. G. Phillips.



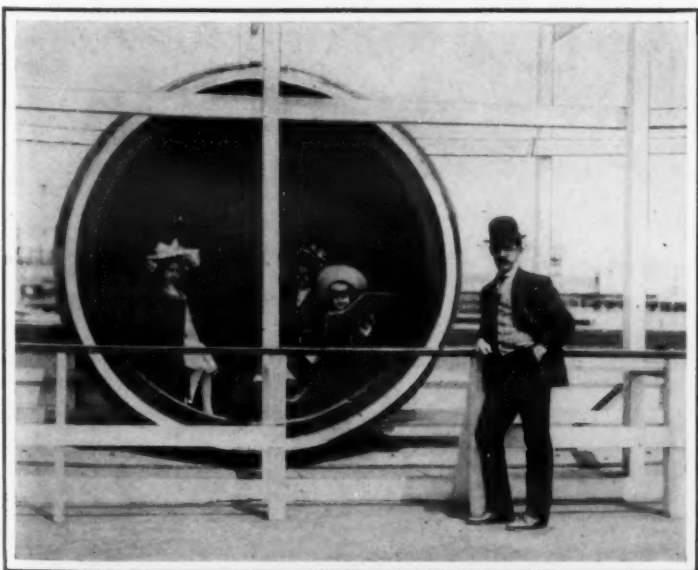
SPINE-JARRING POSSIBILITIES OF THE LATELY BURNED STEEPLECHASE PARK "DEW-DROP."—H. D. Blauvelt.



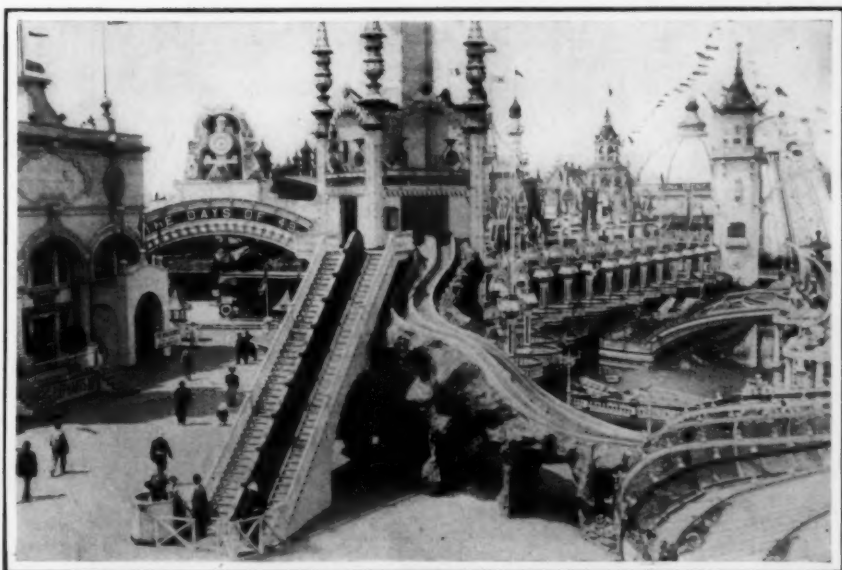
THE LUNA PARK "HELTER-SKELTER" GIVES AS MUCH ENJOYMENT TO THE SPECTATORS AS TO ITS PATRONS.—B. G. Phillips.



AT LUNA PARK YOU JOURNEY THROUGH SWISS MOUNTAINS BY MEANS OF AN IMPROVED "SCENIC RAILWAY."—H. D. Blauvelt.



THE "BARREL OF LOVE," AT FLAME-RAVAGED STEEPLECHASE PARK—OCCUPANTS WERE STRAPPED IN AND THEN ROLLED DOWN-HILL.—H. D. Blauvelt.

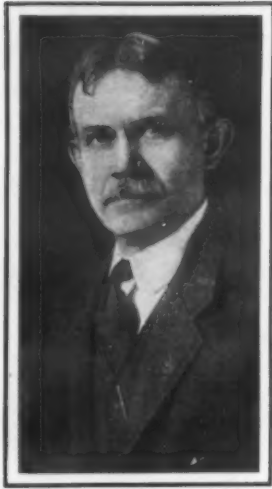


FANTASTIC VISTA IN LUNA PARK—ESCALATOR TO "HELTER-SKELTER" SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.—H. D. Blauvelt.

THE RAGE FOR RISK AMONG SUMMER PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

VENTURESOME AND UNIQUE DIVERSIONS WHICH GIVE DELIGHTFUL THRILLS TO THE VISITOR TO CONEY ISLAND.

Mrs. Russell Sage's Gifts of Millions



JOHN M. GLENN,
Known throughout the country
for his activity in charity
work.



ROBERT W. DE FOREST,
For many years president of the New
York Charity Organization So-
ciety.—Hollinger.



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE,
Who is giving away millions for benevolent
purposes.—Copyright, 1906, by
Rockwood, New York.



DANIEL C. GILMAN,
Distinguished as an educator
and philanthropist.
Higginbotham.



MISS HELEN GOULD,
Widely-famed for her philanthropic
work.—From a miniature by
J. Staples Rowe.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE AND SOME OF HER CO-WORKERS IN PHILANTHROPY.

THAT Mrs. Russell Sage is admirably qualified to administer the vast trust bequeathed to her by her husband is demonstrated by the wise and noble gifts that she has made, aggregating many millions of dollars, and certain to be largely increased in number and sum total as causes of convincing merit are impressed on her attention. Mrs. Sage has been giving liberally, but with due discrimination, for educational, religious, and benevolent purposes. Her bounty has been flowing freely in behalf of the needy, both old and young, and the suffering, and she seeks in all her benefactions to effect results of lasting value.

The most important of Mrs. Sage's donations, and the one from which the most varied and far-reaching results are expected, is, of course, the fund of \$10,000,000 which she has established for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." There is abundant need of this improvement, and some of our best philanthropies are already devoted to it. It is within the scope of Mrs. Sage's plan to co-operate with them; but it will provide for a more thorough study of the causes of adverse social conditions, and the best means of remedying them, and it will establish any new agency necessary to carry out any of its conclusions. The foundation is permanent, and accordingly only the income of the endowment will be expended, though it may make investments for social improvements that will yield an income. The benefits will not be for the very poor alone. From year to year and age to age the great fund will go on raising the general standard of living. It will inaugurate improvements which will perpetuate themselves after they have been given a good start. While it will have its headquarters in New York City, where social problems are most pressing and complicated, it will be national in its scope and activities.

Mrs. Sage has clearly outlined the broad scope of the foundation, but the details of its administration are left to its trustees, and those whom she has selected are widely known as philanthropists who are familiar with social problems. They are Robert W. DeForest, who was the first tenement-house commissioner of the city of New York, and was president of the New York Charity Organization Society for a score of years; Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the Red Cross Society in New York, and prominent in many other public trusts; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, distinguished both as an educator and a philanthropist, the

first president of the Carnegie Fund, a trustee of the General Education Fund, and for many years president of the Baltimore General Charity Organization Society; John M. Glenn, long prominent in all national conferences of charities, actively connected with many charitable institutions, and now the head of the department of public charities of the city of Baltimore; Miss Helen Gould, whose name is known and loved throughout the world; Mrs. William B. Rice, for many years president of the State Charities Aid Association of New York, and Miss Louisa L. Schuyler, the founder of that association and still one of its active officers.

It might have been supposed that Mrs. Sage's large gifts to philanthropic causes would be limited, for some time, at least, to this huge contribution. But a few weeks after that was announced she gave \$300,000 to found the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology as an adjunct to the New York City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The work which is thus lavishly endowed has for its chief purposes the investigation of the problems of the diseases of old age and the medical relief of the aged poor who are the wards of the city. It is a noteworthy fact that, while medical science has done much to improve mankind's chances of life through the years of childhood, youth, and early manhood and womanhood, the problem of preventing the ills of old age has hitherto received scant attention, and physicians hope for important developments from the founding of this school.

More recently Mrs. Sage has given \$125,000 to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the city of New York. This money will enable the society to enlarge its home, which then will accommodate 270 women instead of ninety, as at present. The charity is a deserving one, and Mrs. Sage's action in coming to its aid is most commendable. Mrs. Sage has also very lately supplemented her previous gifts for educational purposes by presenting \$100,000 to Syracuse University for that institution's new Teachers' College. Some time ago the university purchased the Yates Castle, in which Mrs. Sage formerly lived, and the money she has given is to reimburse the university and provide for improvements. Nobody will deny that in this case also the donor has made good use of her wealth.

Mrs. Sage has in the establishment of the great Sage foundation shown a breadth of vision indicating that she is likely to take rank among the greatest and

wisest benefactors of humanity. Her lesser philanthropies also are all along right lines. The wish of every true-souled American is that her life and health may be spared till she has completed the great work assigned to her, and to which she has modestly but sublimely consecrated herself.

Books of Unusual Interest.

HIGH ON any list of the most fascinating books of the day must stand "My People of the Plains," by Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Episcopal bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The volume contains an account of the author's experiences during his twelve years' service as the first missionary bishop of the diocese of Wyoming and Idaho. Dr. Talbot dwelt and labored in that region among the miners, the cow-punchers, and other pioneers, amid peculiar and picturesque conditions, that often gave abundant spice to existence. The reminiscences deal with a variety of curious characters and comprise many amusing, as well as some thrilling, incidents. As an authentic impression of the former rude and romantic life of the far West this work has a historic value as well as present interest. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, \$1.75.

It is a curious fact that most of the biographies of Abraham Lincoln, while they recount fully the facts of the other portions of his career, have paid but scant attention to his really important work in the legal profession. In his excellent volume, "Lincoln the Lawyer," Frederick Trevor Hill, of the New York Bar, and author of some valuable books on law, has emphasized this too-little-known phase of Lincoln's life, and has thus rendered good service both to lawyers and laymen. Mr. Hill treats his subject interestingly, as well as thoroughly, and his unique book deserves wide reading. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$2.

Books Received.

From the Century Co., New York:
"The Upstart." By Henry M. Hyde. Illustrated by Morgan. Price, \$1.50.
"Seeing France with Uncle John." By Anne Warner. Illustrated by Mary Wilson Preston. Price, \$1.50.
"Georgie." By Dorothea Deakin.
"Don-a-Dreams." By Harvey J. O'Higgins. Price, \$1.50.
"The Treasure of Peyre Gaillard." By John Bennett. Price, \$1.50.
"A Modern Madonna." By Caroline Abbot Stanley. Price, \$1.50.



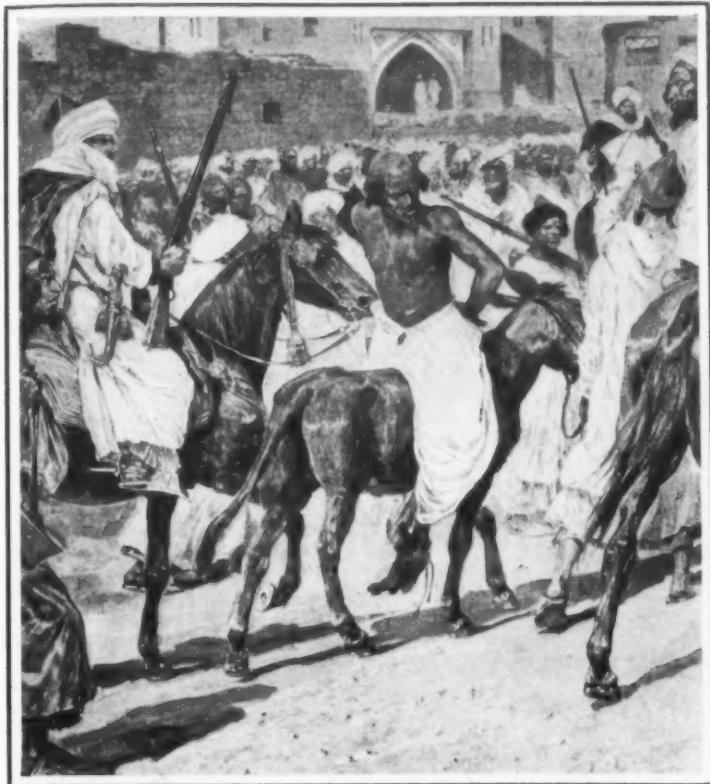
CRUCIFIXION SCENE, WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S PORTRAIT AT RIGHT.



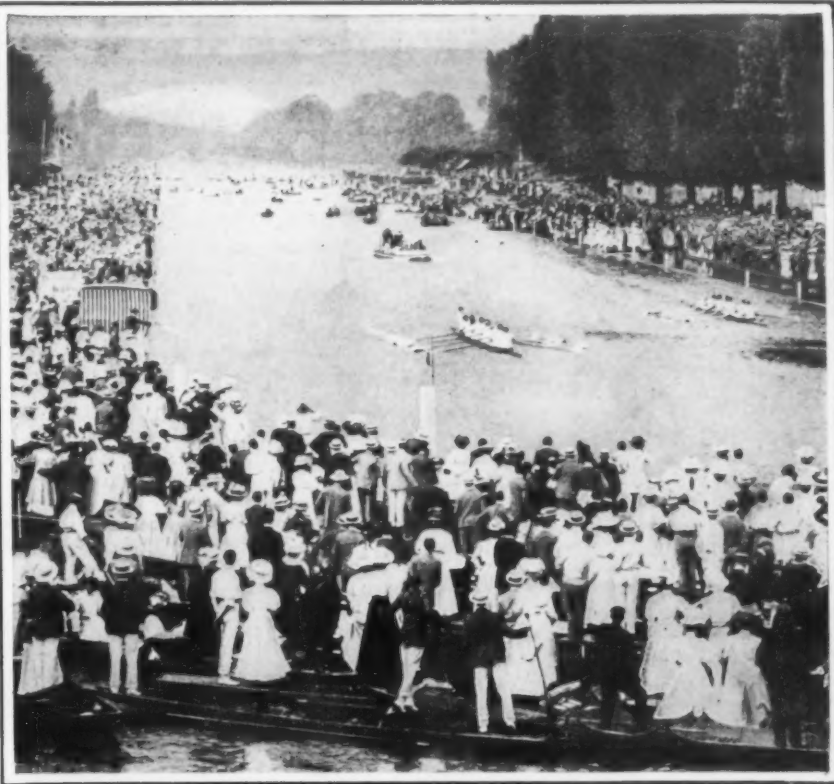
AUTOMOBILE PARTY AND OTHER WELL-EXECUTED DESIGNS.

SKILLFUL ARTISTS WHO MAKE FIGURES IN THE SAND.

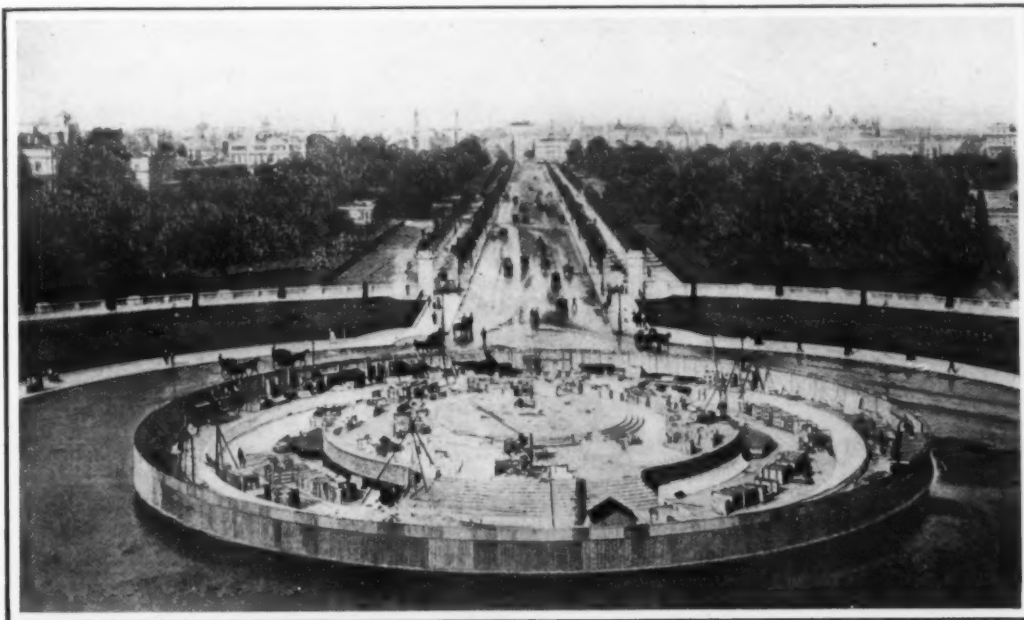
REMARKABLE SPECIMENS OF THE WORK DONE BY PHILADELPHIA ART STUDENTS ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SIGHT-SEERS HELP PAY THE YOUNG ARTISTS' SCHOOL EXPENSES.—Photographs by E. A. Goewey.



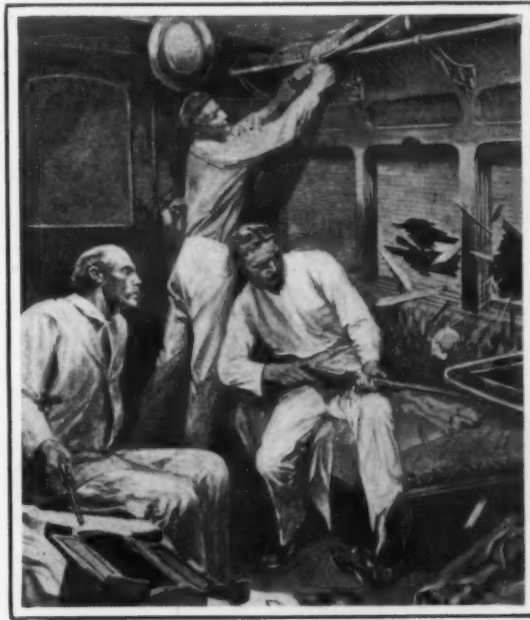
A MOORISH PUNISHMENT WHICH MAY YET BE RAISULI'S—OFFENDER RIDING WITH HIS FACE TURNED TOWARD AN ASS'S TAIL.—*Illustrated London News.*



ENGLAND'S GREAT AQUATIC CARNIVAL—GRAND CHALLENGE CUP AT HENLEY WON FOR THE SECOND TIME BY A BELGIAN CREW.—*Sphere.*



SPLENDID PROCESSIONAL ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK, LONDON, WITH THE UNFINISHED NATIONAL VICTORIA MEMORIAL IN THE FOREGROUND.—*Graphic.*



NATIVE ASSAULT UPON ENGLISH TRAVELERS ON THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY, INDIA.—*Black and White.*



LONDON'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO GENERAL BOOTH ON HIS RETURN FROM JAPAN—SALVATION ARMY SOLDIERS CHEERING HIM (IN HIS OXFORD DOCTOR'S ROBES) AT A GREAT MEETING IN ALBERT HALL.—*Black and White.*

NEWS PICTURES FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.
HAPPENINGS IN THE OLD WORLD ATTRACTIVELY PORTRAYED BY FOREIGN ILLUSTRATORS.

The "White Power" and Its Value.

THE INCREASED consumption and lessening supply of coal has raised the vital question of developing new sources of power for the future. In Italy, for example, which has no coal deposits, the government is engaged in extensive developments of water-power, which the Italians, poetic even in the affairs of practical life, call "white power," in contradistinction to the "black power," obtained by the burning of coal. Here in New York State, Governor Hughes, for the first time in its history, has shown how the State may derive a handsome revenue from the water-power which it allows private corporations to develop, and the State water-storage commission estimates the possible annual profit from the water-power in the State at the enormous figure of \$18,000,000. Manufacturers and traction interests are reaching out for the control of water-power because of its cheapness and permanence; two recent measures, the Agnew and the Fuller bills, provide liberal appropriations for investigating the resources of the State in the matter of water-power, and it is safe to predict that immensely valuable privileges in our water courses will no longer be handed over to private corporations without compensation.

Some idea of the importance to the State of New York of the movement inaugurated by Governor Hughes may be derived from the statement of the Ontario government's plans for the development of Niagara power. One of the generating companies has closed a contract with the government to supply the municipalities of western Ontario with 35,000 horse-power at the rate of \$10.40 per horse-power per annum, the government to erect the transmission lines and supply the current to the municipalities at a cost of from \$16 to \$24. The ultimate object of an influential section of the commercial population is the control by the Ontario government of the whole Canadian power product from the Falls and the development of manufacturing centres throughout the province. Meanwhile the government is taking energetic means to restrict the generation of power so as to prevent injury to the scenic beauty of Niagara. It is unfortunate for the peo-

ple of New York that Governor Hughes or some one equally far-sighted was not chief executive of the State when the development of the cataract power began on this side of the boundary. Such developments as those on the Canadian side show what the State of New York has thrown away and point out the advantages which it may yet reap from the Governor's business-like policy.

Handy Insurance Publications.

THOSE who are interested in insurance will always find in the "pocket" publications of the Spectator Company (135 William Street, New York) the best and most accurate information about life, fire, and accident policies. The 1907 issues may now be had, embracing the following titles: "Life-insurance Policy-holders' Pocket Index," "Pocket Register of Life Associations," "Dividends in Life Insurance," "Fire-insurance Pocket Index," and "Pocket Register of Accident Insurance." These handy little books may be purchased (postpaid) at the low price of twenty-five cents.



CHARITY ACCEPTING AID FROM BRUTALITY—TAKING UP A COLLECTION FOR THE GUERRERO EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS AT AN AMATEUR BULL FIGHT IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Ancient Tayle.

YE BULL & YE STONE WALL.

A BULL & hys Wyfe were going home to supper. Now ye Bull was in an ill-humor, for a bumble-bee had that day stang him upon ye nose, so that he pawed the earth & bellowed exceddyng fierce.

& presentlie he came to a stone wall, manie feet high & verie thick. Ye Bull ran agaynst itte stubbornlie, for he was minded to take a Shorte Cutte.

"Thou wilt save time to follow ye road," sedde hys Wyfe. "Ye longest way around is ye shortest way home, deare!" & she walked quietlie around through ye gayte.

Butte ye Bull was verie wroth. "Nay, by Hector & Oddsfish!" he bellowed. "Butte I shall go through thys wall if it takes a horn!" & he ran atte full speede agaynst ye wall. There was an awful crash, butte ye wall stood firm.

& ye poor Bull was sore battered & bruised. One horn was broken & he was Most Groggie.

Butte ye wall stoode firm.

Presentlie he went around by the gayte & followed up to ye barn where hys good Wyfe was eatyng bran.

"Didst vanquish ye Wall, love?" asked hys Wyfe.

"Arrgh!" muttered her Lord. "wom an, hadst notte been for, thyne ill-timed advice I would have tayken ye gayte. But thou knowest I am notte one to tayke advice! Behold thy work!" & he groaned & would eate no bran.

& that nyte, as he suffered with a raging heddeache, he pondered deeplie over these

WISDOM TABLETS.

First Bawl: Anie woman may give advice to a man; butte it takes a genius to make him tayke itte.

Second Bump: Overcome obstacles if thou must. Go around them if thou canst.

Third Bellow: Never fyte when you are sure to get the worst of it.

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ATROCIOUS TORTURE OF A DUMB ANIMAL—EXPLOSIVE BANDERILLOS USED TO EXCITE A TAME BULL INTO A FIGHTING MOOD.



COWARDLY "SPORT"—MOB OF SPECTATORS IN THE PUEBLO ARENA ALLOWED TO ATTACK A BULL WHOSE HORNS WERE CUT OFF AND PADDED.



VICTIMS OF HUMAN CRUELTY—MANY HORSES SLAIN IN THE BULL-RING AT MEXICO CITY.



CRUELLY GOADED BULL AT BAY IN THE CHAPULTEPEC ARENA AFTER KILLING THREE HORSES—HORSE IN FOREGROUND, THOUGH FEARFULLY INJURED, IS STILL LEFT IN THE RING.

MOST BARBAROUS SPORT IN THE WORLD—BULL-FIGHTING.

INHUMAN SCENES IN THE ARENAS OF MEXICO, WHERE THIS BRUTAL PASTIME IS FAVORED BY ALL CLASSES.—Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson.

Mexican Gold in American Pockets

BY MORGAN W. HEWITT

OF ALL the gold mines of the North American continent, that which paid the largest dividends in 1906 and is now putting the most money into the pockets of its shareholders is a mine that is located in Mexico. It is known as the Esperanza, and last year it paid to those who own it, in clear profits, the neat, round sum of \$3,000,000. Since the beginning of 1907, its earnings have been increasing in great strides. During the first three months of this year this rich bonanza mine paid dividends amounting to \$1,886,000. At this rate the profits distributed by the Esperanza in 1907 will amount in the aggregate to nearly \$7,000,000.

Now, here is the most remarkable and interesting fact concerning this great gold producer: Only a few years ago the officers of the Esperanza Company were begging men to buy shares at ten cents each. Finally enough money was raised to begin operations, and this mine has already made wealthy men of its stockholders. One hundred dollars bought 1,000 shares. Each share in the Esperanza is now earning dividends at the rate of \$5.48 a year. One thousand shares are earning an income of \$5,480 annually. An annual dividend of more than \$5,000 from \$100 invested! *One thousand dollars put into this mine when it was getting started is now earning over \$50,000 every year.*

The Esperanza is not an isolated instance of the astonishing profits which are now being made by the operation of Mexican gold mines under modern, scientific methods. There are a large number of other great gold profit-payers in the Mexican republic. I could name many of them—the Dos Estrellas, the El Oro, the Real del Monte, the Santa Gertrudis, the Santa Maria de la Pas, and others. The Esperanza, in fact, is typical of the results now being obtained by the intelligent operators of gold mines in Mexico. The republic south of the Rio Grande is recognized as having the most abundant and inexhaustible mineral resources of any country on the globe.

Under the Spanish, who controlled Mexico for 300 years, the production of that country, according to official records, amounted to more than \$1,500,000,000 in gold and silver; and this notwithstanding the fact that the Spaniards employed the crudest methods and machinery and carried on their operations only in certain narrow districts. There are in Mexico vast stretches of rich mineral mountain country from which the Spaniards were excluded by many obstacles and dangers, and which they never penetrated.

These mountain regions were the retreats of hostile bands of outlaws which the Spanish masters never conquered. They were the haunts of savage Indians. Under the very feet of the wild inhabitants of these regions immense deposits of gold lay untouched. It is the opening of these mines of hidden treasure in these hitherto unexplored areas that is making Mexico the greatest gold dividend-payer on the continent.

It has only been during the last few years that American mining men have to any extent been able to enter the gold fields of Mexico. During the great rush of gold-seekers to California in 1849 and afterward, prospectors would have willingly extended their explorations into Sonora, Mexico, but they were kept out by the Apache Indians. At that time the United States was engaged in a campaign of extermination against the most cruel and powerful of all the tribes of American aborigines. When the soldiers from the posts of Arizona and New Mexico made expeditions against the Apaches, the Indians would retreat across the border line into Sonora, and they made that territory unsafe for many years. When at last the Apaches were subdued, a new peril arose. The Yaqui Indians, natives of Sonora, went on the war-path against the Mexican government, and these Indians have only recently been sufficiently subjugated to enable American mining men to carry on their operations in safety.

But now their activity in the gold mines of northern Mexico is producing an output of many millions. This work has only begun. As it increases, Mexico will undoubtedly become the greatest producer of gold in the world. *The people who will make the money from this gold output will be mainly Americans.* What the total results of this new development will be, no one can calculate. Unquestionably the addition to the wealth of the people of the United States from Mexico's new gold mines will amount to hundreds of millions of dollars; and this money will go into the private bank accounts of those who are quick enough and lucky enough to secure interests in these mines as they are beginning their operations.

These new bonanzas of northern Mexico are found in the Sierra Madre Mountains, which are a continuation of the Sierra Nevadas of the United States. In California this range has produced, according to recent statistics, \$1,000,000,000 in gold since 1848. In Mexico these mountains are even richer. It is interesting to know just how American operators are seizing this opportunity to make enormous fortunes from Mexican gold mines. Let me give you a typical instance: In the midst of the highest mountains in Sonora, in the section formerly infested by the Apaches and later by the Yaqui Indians, is the Sahuaripa district. In the early days the Spanish mining men never ventured into it. The Indians kept out the Americans until recently. Now this particular section is known to be the richest in gold, silver, and copper in the large state of Sonora.

It was only about three years ago that the first

active and capable mining man of the United States arrived at Sahuaripa. That was William A. Worley, who had had many years of experience in the great mineral States of his own country, and had already traveled much in northern Mexico. Mr. Worley was one of the representative men in the Mine and Smelter Supply Company, one of the big mining-supply houses of the United States. It had been his business to erect mills for his firm in many of the large gold camps of the West, and he was known to be an expert in the mining and treatment of gold ore.

Mr. Worley went to Sahuaripa, even before the dangers from the Yaquis were over, because he had been told by a Mexican of a rich deposit of gold which was hidden away in the mountains forty-five miles from the principal town of that district. This town is also called Sahuaripa, and is an ancient and drowsy village, consisting of a group of adobe huts and a population of idle natives. Mr. Worley spoke the language of the Mexicans fluently, and this, together with his engaging personality, enabled him to learn the exact location of the deposit of gold of which he had heard.

With a guide he rode on muleback into the rough volcanic mountains. When he reached the spot pointed out to him he observed three peaks—two of them rising about one thousand feet above the surrounding plateau, and the third lower and smaller than the others. Across these mountains and down into the gulch beyond, for a distance of about two-thirds of a mile, he traced a number of continuous veins of gold ore. In places there were shallow trenches and pits, where for hundreds of years the natives had, at different intervals, dug out small quantities of gold. There was ore in abundance, and Mr. Worley, picking up bits of rock and examining them, could see the fine, shining particles of pure metal. He collected a



BORING INTO A MEXICAN GOLD BONANZA.
Photograph taken at the Mesa Rica Mine.

small quantity of the rock, took it to a stream not far away, and "panned" it.

Shortly he had a streak of glittering yellow particles in the bottom of his pan. He could scarcely suppress his excitement. He believed that he had discovered one of the richest gold mines that he had ever seen. He went back and examined the veins further, remaining several days. He counted seven of them, each vein more than half a mile long, which was enough to make a continuous ore vein more than four miles in length. Mr. Worley's knowledge of mining told him that he had before him a magnificent property. He began negotiations at once with the native owners; and they joined him in a plan which he showed them would make them enormously wealthy from their interest in the mine. Then Mr. Worley communicated with some of his friends in the States. A company was formed, the natives took shares for their interest in the mine. Mr. Worley became superintendent of the property, and then he commenced a systematic development of his rich mine under the rules of modern mining engineering.

The operations of the company which owns this mine, the success which it has attained, and the fortune which it has placed at the feet of its members, all of whom are Americans, excepting the few native Mexicans who formerly owned the property, are characteristic of the results in this new progressive era of mining in Mexico. The methods employed by the organizers of the company were, however, in some respects unusual and particularly interesting. The leadership of the company was taken by Mr. A. F. Tanner, of Milwaukee, Wis., who as a business man of many years' experience, and the head of an important furniture manufacturing establishment, had made many friends, and had attained high standing. He was not, however, wealthy; neither were any of those who joined him, but the money which they subscribed, after Mr. Tanner had seen the gold mountains of the Sahuaripa district, and had told his friends about them,

was used at once in the scientific development of the mine.

One thousand feet of tunnels were run, and these uncovered immense quantities of ore. Some of it had a value from \$1,000 to \$1,200 to the ton in gold; selected samples were much richer; and, all told, these tunnels opened up about \$4,000,000 worth of gold ore. All this was accomplished in only a few months and with a comparatively small outlay of money. *This development proved the mine to be one of the richest in all Mexico.* The veins were shown to be continuous and were wider with depth; and this condition shows that they undoubtedly continue downward an indefinite distance.

A small initial stamp mill has been erected, and it has been shown positively that the mine would pay enormous profits. But no man is satisfied with \$100 if he can get \$1,000; he is not satisfied with \$1,000 if he can get \$100,000. None of the 320 members of the Mesa Rica Company, headed by Mr. Tanner, is wealthy. They are railroad men, small business men, and others of limited income, who have given all they could spare to put the Mesa Rica (Rich Table) on a paying basis. The stockholders were confronted with this question: "Shall we continue to go forward in a small way, putting all of the earnings of the mine into increased equipment and wait several years for dividends; or shall we take more people into the company at once, increase the capacity of our milling plant immediately, and receive large dividends within a very short time?"

The stockholders discussed this question among themselves. They talked it over with Mr. Tanner and the other officers and directors of the company, and they decided that they would rather sell some of the treasury stock of the company, equip the mine fully at once, and not wait so long for their profits. The results already obtained showed that by following this plan it would not be long before stockholders who had invested one hundred dollars would be getting every year in dividends more than they had put into the company. The stockholders authorized Mr. Tanner to open a small office in New York, and to receive new stockholders into the company until enough treasury stock has been sold to secure funds to carry out immediate plans.

Mr. Tanner opened an office as directed, and has been so successful, it is said, that already a large part of the money, which the stockholders thought would be desirable to secure, has been subscribed. I do not know but all the shares offered are taken up by this time. Whether or not all the stock has been placed can be learned by writing at once to Mr. A. F. Tanner, president, at 170 Broadway, New York. You should tell him that you have read this article in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

A stockholder of this company, with whom I talked some time ago, told me that there had been many opportunities to sell the mine outright for a large sum, but these offers had been declined because the shareholders knew that they would make a much larger fortune from their mine by keeping it themselves and receiving dividends. Mining engineers who have recently been in that part of Mexico, and who called at the Mesa Rica camp, which is now well known throughout the entire district in which it is situated, have been enthusiastic in their approval of the property. The reports which they made have led to the offers of purchase.

The unusual feature of this company itself is that it is managed by the stockholders. *No step is taken in any of the affairs of the company by the officers without receiving the consent of all the holders of the stock.* An arrangement has also been entered into by the shareholders which prevents absolutely the selling out of the control of the company to any large interest which might "freeze out" the small stockholder. In fact, in this organization the holder of one share is as fully protected as those who hold the largest number of shares.

The Mesa Rica Company has adopted the policy followed by the most conservative mining companies—that of paying only one-half of its net profits in dividends, placing the other half in a reserve fund for the purchase of new equipment and the extension of its operations.

The largest profits in mining are not made in the old camps, which have been thoroughly worked and developed. Those who make the most money in mining are those who obtain an interest in a rich and newly-discovered district, and buy shares in a company which is just beginning its operations, and which, like the Mesa Rica Company, needs funds to increase its operations and enlarge its output. The men who made enormous fortunes in the Esperanza and the other gold mines of Mexico bought stock in these companies when it was first offered to them and at a low price. Those who waited until the stock had all been sold and no more could be obtained lost a golden opportunity and regretted it ever after.

I met a man in Chicago not long ago who could have bought 1,000 shares of Esperanza stock when it was offered at ten cents a share. He hesitated; and while he waited, the shares of the company were all sold. Later, when he had finally made up his mind to buy, he learned that no more stock was to be had. He missed his one opportunity to make a comfortable fortune.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

It has often been remarked that iron is the barometer of trade. If that be the case, the barometer indicates a period of dullness and recession. At the beginning of the year I predicted that the iron market had reached its apogee, and that we must expect a reaction this year. The recent decline in pig iron, and the noticeable reluctance of consumers to order beyond their immediate requirements, is attracting general attention. The Steel Trust managers are admitting that the new orders, compared with a year ago, show a decrease. A condition in the iron market prevails analogous to that which had existed for some months in the copper market. The latter was relieved by a sharp and decided cut in the price of copper. It is not too early to predict a similar cut in steel and iron prices before many months. The over-speculation in real estate also

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Canada Wants Motor Boats.

MOTOR-BOATING is becoming popular in the Canadian Northwest, Winnipeg being the centre of interest, since it is the principal city of a vast territory traversed by lakes and rivers furnishing an uninterrupted water route to Hudson Bay. American boats are the favorites, as being better constructed and more up to date than those of Canadian manufacture. The tariff on motorboats is twenty-five per cent., but the American manufacturers of the middle West have a considerable advantage over their Canadian competitors in the matter of freight, the works of the latter being far to the East.

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has its dangers. One prominent realty company in New York City, with liabilities of more than \$1,000,000, has had a petition in bankruptcy filed against it. A valued correspondent at St. Louis, who is intimately associated with the financial life of the Southwest, writes me: "For your information I will state that crop prospects in the South are the worst I ever saw. In Memphis, New Orleans, and here, banks are loaded up with unproductive real estate, and I look for liquidation in industrial, commercial, and financial circles for the next twelve months." It is not well to be pessimistic, perhaps, but it is wiser to foresee conditions and to prepare to meet them.

The question is, Does the gospel of dissatisfaction ever pay? I think not. It has been the popular gospel of late because demagogues like Bryan have gone up and down the country preaching it and attracting large and enthusiastic audiences. This enthusiasm showed signs of waning until it was revived by the belief that Republican leaders were advocating similar doctrines. The recent speech of Senator Knox, as well as that of Secretary Taft and the President himself of late, shows that the tide of radicalism is beginning to ebb, and that Conservatism is climbing to its seat on the throne of judgment once more.

If we are to have a prosperous country we must have sensible, just, and equitable legislation. The railroads and other corporations should obey the laws, but there are laws enough on the statute-books without adding indefinitely to them and creating confusion and entanglements. Let the old laws be enforced honestly and fairly, and especially let the railroads obey the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission and make uniform reports of earnings and expenditures, so that there shall no longer be underhanded double-dealing for selfish purposes by the controllers of these great properties. This supervision will do more to remove distrust of the railroads on the part of the investing public than anything else. Then let pooling of railway earnings be legalized. If the antagonists of the railway and industrial corporations will take their hands off and rest a while, until we can witness the operation of laws now on the statute-books, the country will be benefited and the cloud of depression looming upon the horizon will disappear.

While no man's judgment is infallible, the fact remains that no decided and well-sustained rise in the market, in my recollection, has occurred under existing conditions, namely, tight money, a doubtful crop outlook, an impending presidential election, and a distressing condition of the public mind regarding corporations and corporate wealth and influence. I have not changed my mind, however, that those who have plenty of means to invest can begin to make purchases of gilt-edged securities on every recession, until finally they get the benefit of the lowest level. No one can tell when this level has been reached, of course, for one cannot examine a record until it has been made.

"E." Pendleton, Ore.: It is impossible for me to answer your inquiry, as I can obtain no track of the railroad. It may simply have been a line projected over a half-century ago.

"E." Kansas City, Mo.: Nothing is known on any of our exchanges in reference to the local realty company to which you refer. A report from a mercantile agency would probably give you the information you desire.

"J. G." New Orleans: The earnings of Col. Southern, as reported, are sufficient for the payment of the dividend on the common. It sold last year at from 30 to 41, but this year has sold as low as 21. The condition of the property would hardly justify the payment of dividends on the common. It needs its surplus funds for other purposes at this time.

"Car." Albany, N. Y.: In view of the general disposition of the railroads to curtail expenditures for equipment purposes, the expectation is prevalent that the car-equipment concerns will show reduced earnings during the coming year. As their common stocks principally represent water, they must be regarded as highly speculative, and their dividends quite uncertain.

"H." Cincinnati: In view of the general distrust now felt toward the securities of public utilities corporations, I do not regard the 5 per cent. bonds of the Seattle El. Co., which are being offered on a basis of a little more than 51 1/2 per cent. net return, as attractive. They are certainly not as good an investment as some of the short-term notes which are being offered by Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and bankers, 52 William Street, New York.

"Southerner." Pittsburgh: 1. Investment stocks, at the present low level, are beginning to look attractive, but many bankers believe that, with the money stringency intensified in fall, we must have greater liquidation and a lower market all around. So, Pac. preferred, Amalgamated, Great Northern preferred, St. Paul, C. C. C. and St. L., and Reading, on reactions, offer opportunities for a turn. 2. I am not sufficiently familiar with the local industrial proposition to which you refer to advise you. A report from a mercantile agency might be of value.

"U. F." Mobile, Ala.: I doubt if more than one man knew until lately what the next dividend on So. Pac. common was to be. It is not right that a

question of such importance to every stockholder and to the general public be left to the say-so of one individual with all the advantages it gives him in the stock market. It will be a great mistake, in my judgment, to increase the dividend on any railroad stocks at this time when all the companies need large amounts of money and are borrowing at extraordinary rates of interest. It is easy to realize that an increase in dividends would be simply meant to sustain or to advance the price of stocks. No other interpretation can be put upon it.

"S. St." New York: 1. The break in Chesapeake and Ohio was no more noticeable than the break in other stocks of its character. It sold last year as high as 65, and its high price this year has been 55. For a time it seemed as if the talk of increased dividends was being utilized by heavy holders who were unloading. The road needs all its surplus funds for other purposes than dividends, and ought not to increase the latter, therefore. 2. N. Y. Transportation is still quoted on the curb whenever there are sales. It has been inactive of late. You may have observed the large holdings of stock in this corporation revealed by the inventory of the late William C. Whitney's estate. I am told that the large holdings of the Astors have not been disposed of, either.

"S." Baltimore: 1. The condition of the Metropolitan is now being subjected to examination by the public utilities commission. There is no doubt that the stock is heavily watered, and that the dividends on the preferred are not earned, but the travel is enormous and is constantly increasing. Unless the road is hampered by new restrictions, it ought to do better. I would not buy the stock, but I would hesitate to sell it at a loss at this time, though indications point to lower figures. 2. On a 6 per cent. basis, So. Pac. would probably command par or better in anything but a tight-money market, such as we have been having. The preferred around 112, paying 7 per cent., redeemable at 115 and convertible into common stock at par, looks the more attractive from the investment standpoint.

"F." Brooklyn: 1. I doubt if I would be in a hurry to average up on Erie. Considering the urgent requirements of the road for improvements, it ought not to continue dividends on either the 1st or 2d preferred, though it is likely that that on the 1st will still be declared, I am told. Kansas City So. common on its earnings is more attractive than Erie common, though of course it is not in as good a territory as the latter. Corn Products Refining preferred and Amalgamated Copper seem to be bought freely by insiders on reactions. Am. Can. preferred, paying 5 per cent. and selling at a little above 50, also seems to be taken whenever offered. Bethlehem Steel preferred has a good speculative outlook, and the shareholders are getting ready to demand more attention than they have received. 2. Alfred Mestres & Co. have been members of the Stock Exchange since 1884, and are in good standing.

"T." St. Paul: 1. The general impression among New York bankers with whom I have talked, is that the money pressure this autumn will be severely felt, and that the recession in business will not exert a material influence on the price of money, nor will short crops reduce the demand for it from Western centres, though this demand may be postponed a little later if crops are not harvested as early as usual. You perhaps have observed the interesting comments of Mr. William C. Cornwell, of J. S. Bache & Company, on the money situation, in which he predicts the possibility of a sudden shortage some time in the future, with panicky conditions, followed by compulsory reform of the currency. 2. The danger always is that some of the wealthiest holders of securities, having large outside ventures, may be compelled, in a very tight money market, to sacrifice their securities in order to obtain the necessary cash required for pressing business engagements. Under such conditions, gilt-edged stocks may be purchased at a handsome bargain.

"C." Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The report is again heard that the Steel Trust is about to build a Canadian plant opposite Detroit. It has been rumored that the trust would be glad to get control of the Lake Superior Corporation, and that the oft-repeated rumors of its entering into competition with the latter have been used to depress the price of the Lake Superior stock. 2. The suit brought in St. Louis to forfeit the charter of the Union El. Light and Power Co., one of the companies controlled by the No. American Company, has added to the depression which the shares of the latter company have been experiencing. 3. No offer of \$150 a share is being made for the stock of the New York Air Brake Co. A brokerage firm in New York is simply asking holders if they will give an option at \$150. It does not offer to purchase at this price. It is given out that a "limited amount" of the stock is sought in order to give the management clear control. Whether this is a stock-jobbing device to put the stock or whether, as many believe, it is the forerunner of a combination with the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., remains to be disclosed.

"Steel." Rutland, Vt.: It is only necessary to ask any one engaged in the iron and steel trade as to the condition of business to discover indications of a slackening up in orders. The Steel Trust is feeling this recession, and must feel it still more this fall and winter. In spite of the rosy statements given out by it, the fact remains that the trust has not expended anything like the amount it should have for depreciation. The amount in bulk, as reported, looks large, but it must be remembered that this is a billion-dollar corporation, and that a few millions mean a very small percentage of the enormous income. The general complaint concerning the unsatisfactory material of which steel rails have been made by the trust, and the decided preference now being given to rails made by the open-hearth process, are significant. No one has dared to estimate the cost of changing the Steel Trust Bessemer rail mills to the open-hearth process. It would be enormous. For this reason I do not believe that the dividend on Steel common ought to be increased. On a 2 per cent. dividend basis it is selling for more than it is worth.

"Savings." Providence, R. I.: 1. I see no reason why you should not take at least a part of your accumulated savings, now paying you less than 4 per cent., out of the savings bank, to put in first-class short-term railway notes. Some of these are about as safe as a savings bank, and will yield you 50 per cent. more than the latter—that is, about 6 per cent. These notes run for a few years only, but you can, when they are paid, return the money to the savings bank if the rate of interest on railroad obligations when the notes fall due has shrunk again to the 3 1/2 or 4 per cent. basis on which gilt-edged railroad securities have been sold in past years. 2. I could not give you a list of all the notes, with the description of their quality and the interest they pay. You can get a list by dropping a line to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William Street, New York, or to J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York. 3. The 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Regal Shoe Co. is offered by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York. They will also send you a list of short-term railroad securities of gilt-edged character.

up are anxious to witness a further decline. 2. On reactions, Amalgamated, Reading, So. Pac., St. Paul, and Great Northern preferred, always seem to find plenty of purchasers among bargain hunters. 3. I would not sacrifice my Am. Tobacco Company's securities at present. As Hambleton & Co., the well-known Baltimore bankers, recently said in their weekly circular, the practices of the Am. Tobacco Co. and Standard Oil Co. do not differ from those of the great department stores, which undersell all small competitors. In fact, every business interest in the country takes advantage of its strength to compel the submission of the weakest, and the great majority benefits by lower prices, and only a minority suffers by the process. There is a heap of common sense in this statement.

Continued on page 141.

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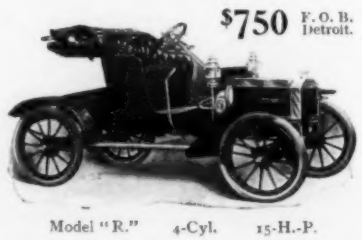
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SOFTENED EYES—Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 140.

"Reader," Rutland, Vt.: At the time of the consolidation of the tobacco companies, Am. Tobacco paid 3 per cent. quarterly on the common. The new preferred, which is now on the market, pays 11-2 per cent. quarterly. Am. Snuff common pays 21-2 per cent. quarterly. Standard Oil has been paying about 40 per cent. per annum. The quarterly dividends are irregular. The litigation in which these great industrial properties are involved is undoubtedly depressing, but heavy holders of the stocks are not disposing of them, and regard them as cheap at present prices.

"Dan," New York: 1. Great Northern preferred around prevailing prices looks cheap when we bear in mind the high prices of a year ago, when it sold at nearly \$300 per share, as against less than half of that of late. The high price for Great Northern preferred for 1906 was \$348, and the low price \$178. Thus far this year it has ranged from \$122 to \$189. It pays 7 per cent., and on the present dividend is high enough, but talk of melon-cutting has been constantly heard, and on that its advance has been predicated. It is a great earner, and could do much better in the way of dividend payments than Union Pacific has been doing. 2. Compared with prices a year ago, investment stocks look attractive. The liquidation in Wall Street has gone further than it has in any other line. Whether it has reached its limit or not, no finite being can tell. The general belief is that the money market will be in such condition within a short time that further liquidation will be compulsory, but one cannot always buy at the lowest level. Strictly speaking, investment stocks are not dear, but if we measure them by the returns they make at present prices, if one can buy at this level, and buy more in case of a further decline, he ought to have a good profit ultimately. 3. Amalgamated, now established on an 8 per cent. basis, and earning much more than that, does not look dear. There are those who believe that the cut in copper has gone as far as it need go at present, but much depends on the business outlook. Amalgamated and St. Paul do not look dear, though they may sell lower. I know of investors who have been buying them on a recent decline.

New York, August 1st, 1907.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE recent reduction in the price of copper, I am told, does not presage a much greater decline, as heavy consumers have resumed their purchases. At the present price of copper, dividend-paying copper stocks should still be entitled to all that they have recently been receiving. Many of these were dividend-payers when copper was five and six cents a pound less than the present selling price. The uses of copper have been so wonderfully extended in this period that it seems hardly possible that copper will fall again to the prices of the low level after the failure of the French syndicate or trust. There is no reason why any one should dispose of his copper stocks, and every reason why those who hold the shares of promising mining companies should retain them for handsome returns.

"R-Jab": I am unable to get a report, and nothing is known about it on any of our exchanges.

"R. G. C." W. McHenry, Ill.: It is a speculation pure and simple, and a good way from an investment.

"A." Ensley, Ala.: From what I can learn of the proposition, I regard it as highly speculative and most uncertain.

"H. W." St. Paul: 1. I only know that they are apparently doing a very large and profitable business, and I have had no complaints from their clients. 2. I have not seen an engineer's report, but the statements of those who are familiar with that section are favorable.

"F." St. Paul: 1. No; perhaps not an investment at present, but, if the statements of engineers and others are justified, it is an excellent speculation. 2. I am not familiar with "Green's Copper Handbook," to which you refer, and have never heard of it before. 3. I think well of Allouez, but it might be wise to see how the copper market adjusts itself to existing business conditions.

"L." Buffalo: 1. I cannot tell you how many of the stockholders of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Co. have visited the property near Cutter, N. M. A large number of parties have made the excursion, and I have never had an unfavorable report from any of them. On the contrary, every report has said that the condition of the property far surpassed expectations. The assays of the ore made for the shareholders were fully up to those reported by the company. I understand that an event of decided interest to the stockholders will shortly be announced. Just what it is I am unable to say, but it will be of importance if what I hear is true. 2. The first shares of the Victoria Chief were sold, in a small allotment, at less than par, but the price advanced rapidly, and the last allotment has been offered at \$2.50 per share. It is said that the price will shortly be advanced to \$5 a share. 3. The booklets and maps of the company can be obtained by addressing Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president, 100 Broadway, New York.

"C." Chicago: The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise of July 12th says that the Last Chance mine in the Mogollon district, none of the stock of which is being offered for sale or is in the market, is making enormous profits for its owners, but very little is said about it, and information is not being given to the public. It also reports that the strike of rich ore in the Cooney shaft of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Co. shows eleven feet of vein matter in sight. The Mogollon camp is booming. One of the most attractive mining offers is that of the Mogollon Company, of its 6 per cent. bonds at par, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock. More than \$500,000 has been spent on improvements, mill, shops, etc., on this property, and the recent strike, it is believed, will restore it to the dividend list once more. It is certainly in one of the most promising camps in the country. Particulars will be gladly sent by T. J. Curran, the president of the Mogollon, Cooney, N. M. I think well of his offer, as his mine is highly spoken of in "Stevens's Copper Handbook."

New York, August 1st, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

GREAT activity prevails in the Black Hills district, nearly all mills having resumed operations after the labor strike. It is reported that there was never a time before when so many groups of mining claims in that section were under bond with outside capitalists. At Galina a mammoth cyanide plant has recently been completed.

Pedro Alvarado's famous Palmilla silver mine, at Parral, Chihuahua, Mex.,

which is said to have yielded \$150,000,000, has been leased for fifteen years to Eugene Davis, of Washington, and a number of French capitalists. The lessees have already taken possession.

Nome is much excited over a strike at Claim No. 1, at Daniel's Creek, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, where, according to a dispatch, red rock is only sixty-one feet beneath the surface, and there are fifty-seven feet of pay dirt running as high as \$75 a cubic yard. A stampede to the vicinity is in progress.

What is known as the "Borax" Smith Railroad, which is extending its line from Los Angeles to Tonopah, is expected to reach Rhyolite, in the Bullfrog district of Nevada, about October 1st. When this road is completed it will furnish a shorter route from the southern Nevada gold fields to the coast than any now built. The distance saved will be about sixty miles.

A British syndicate is reported to be negotiating for options on a number of independent smelting plants in Mexico. Its plans contemplate the investment of several million dollars. If they are carried out, the new combination will be a strong competitor of the American

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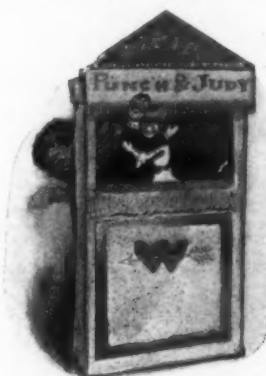


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The regard in which The Prudential Insurance Company is held by the public of its home city was shown at the Children's Day services in one of the Newark, N. J., churches one Sunday recently. The pastor had given the children a talk on the Christian Church, and, in order to learn just how much information the little ones had absorbed, at the close of his remarks asked them if any one could tell him what was the greatest institution in the world. Quick as a flash a little voice piped out, "The Prudential Insurance Company." When you consider what The Prudential has done toward bettering conditions in this world of ours, the little fellow wasn't far off the right track, and no doubt his reply was an echo of the opinion of his parents regarding the company.—*Insurance World.*

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"Weather indications for married men—"

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Mining Notes of Special Interest.

Continued from page 141.

Smelting and Refining Company, which is now in practical control of the industry in Mexico.

Ontario is experiencing its first big mining strike, at Cobalt, where the Western Federation of Miners is holding out for recognition of the union and an increase in the wage scale. The physical condition of the camp is reported as being never before so favorable, the record for the first six months of the present year showing shipments of 6,431 tons of ore, valued at \$4,900,000, as against 5,150 tons for the year 1906, valued at \$3,900,000. Owing to the strike nearly all the camp's properties are idle.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermite," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

AMONG the consequences of the general agitation against abuses, real and imaginary, in the large and long-established life-insurance companies is the springing up, in all parts of the country, of new companies which are actively bidding for the patronage of the public. When you are approached by an agent of one of these new companies, do not forget that you ought to exercise even greater caution in buying life insurance than in purchasing stocks or real estate. Sentiment and prejudice should have no place in your consideration of a life-insurance proposition. The fact that a company is organized by capitalists of your State or section is by no means a guarantee of the advantages as an investment of the policy which it offers; nor, because older insurance organizations developed certain administrative abuses, now corrected by legislation, is it to be argued that a new company will necessarily be managed with greater ability; in fact, the natural presumption is the other way. Rare executive genius and strong financial backing are required for the successful establishment of a new life-insurance organization; when you are satisfied that the company which is asking your patronage has these it will be time to consider the details of its offers to policy-holders, but not before.

"C." Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Postal Life was organized year before last, and in 1906 reported a total of premiums received of about \$34,000, and expenses of management of over \$15,000. I had rather have insurance in a company that has been established longer and that has made its record.

"M." Canton, O.: The examination of the Mutual Reserve by Superintendent Kelsey, of the New York department, and deputies, for Michigan and Connecticut, is going on, and until it is concluded it would be impossible to answer your inquiries. As things are at present, the Mutual Reserve is not to be recommended.

"J." Dimond, Cal.: I do not believe in assessment insurance because of the uncertainties regarding the amount you must pay. It is better to know at the outset exactly what your premium is to be as long as you survive. The association to which you refer has been aggressive in seeking business. I would not regard it with as much favor as one of the strong old-life companies.

"E. B. M." Hillsboro, O.: 1. Look out for any company that offers you very cheap insurance, whether of accident, life, or sickness. The great companies try to make their rates as low as the lowest on a safe basis. 2. The Pennsylvania Life and Accident Co. was organized only five years ago, and therefore has yet to demonstrate how long it can successfully carry on the plan under which it has been operating. Its income in 1906, as reported, was a little less than that for 1905, though the number of claims paid in the latter year was smaller than during the former. I am not much of an advocate of mixed life, accident, and sickness insurance.

"P." Topeka: To provide an income of \$1,000 a year for your family, from a straight-life insurance policy, would require at your age an investment of about \$600 a year. This would give you a policy of \$20,000, which, invested at 5 per cent., would produce an income for your family of \$1,000 a year. If you are unable to pay premiums of such an amount, you could still secure a settled income by taking a smaller policy. A very interesting and instructive booklet on the subject of "How Life Insurance Will Provide an Income for a Family" has been written by Dr. M. C. Schaeffer, the superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania. A copy of it will be sent you without charge if you will address "Department S, Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J."

The Hermit

Billiards and Tennis in Turkey.

AMERICAN manufacturers of billiard and tennis supplies, according to E. L. Harris, consul at Smyrna, have an opportunity to introduce their goods in Asiatic Turkey. Some of the Smyrna cafés have as many as six or eight billiard tables, mostly of French make, and many private houses are equipped with English tables. Pool is not played. Tennis is becoming popular, a number of clubs having been formed in the city,

while private courts are also used. Nets, balls, and rackets, with few exceptions, have thus far been imported from England. American tennis shoes would be likely to find a market, since those of French and English manufacture have proved unsatisfactory.

Photographic Prize Contest Extraordinary.

THE management of *Photo-Era*, under the personal direction of the new publisher and editor, Wilfred A. French, Ph.D., announces its Fifth Annual Photographic Prize Contest, under unusually liberal conditions.

It was the original intention of the publisher to offer the usual silver loving-cup for a grand prize; but being intimately identified with artistic photography, and the craft generally, he obtained the opinion of some of the leading workers in this country, including Louis Fleckenstein, Theodore Eitel, William H. Zerbe, George T. Power, William T. Knox, Mrs. E. W. Willard, Mrs. W. W. Pearce, Charles Venderweide, and several others equally well known, as to the advisability of offering a high-grade portrait lens, in lieu of the usual silver cup, for the grand prize. Mr. French states that, without exception, the responses were decidedly in favor of a first-class lens, as this would stimulate a larger number of serious workers to high artistic achievements. It is customary, in such contests, that the cup cannot become the permanent possession of a competitor unless the same wins it twice in succession. In photographic and similar contests it has often happened that, in consequence of mercenary or tactful management on the part of the donor, the same cup would be contested for a period of years. As a result, enthusiasm in such competitions could not be well sustained. Realizing this difficulty, furthermore, and desiring to offer a prize that would be most desirable in a photographic contest, the publisher of *Photo-Era* wisely asked leading workers to co-operate with him in determining the proper character of the grand prize, for the best collection of photographs submitted, which, in the above-named contest, will be a Series 2, Cooke Lens, for 5 x 7 plate, value nearly \$100, to remain the property of the winner.

The other prizes will be greatly superior in character to those of any previous contest. Class A (in which human life is the chief interest, including portraits, genre studies, etc.)—First prize, \$20 cash; second prize, the Kodak Enlarging Camera, value \$15; third prize, Rochester Optical Company's Premograph Camera, value \$10; fourth prize, Century Automatic Tripod, four sections, adjustable head, brass telescoping legs, value \$5; fifth prize, "Art Principles in Portrait Photography," by Otto Walter Beck, value \$3. Class B (in which human life is absent or subordinate, including landscape, architectural, marine, and still-life pictures)—First prize, \$20 cash; second prize, Anthony's Lantern-slide Camera, value \$15; third prize, Bausch & Lomb Hand-camera Telephoto Attachment, 5 x 7, 2 1/2 magnifications, value \$10; fourth prize, a Copley Platinum Print, to be chosen by the winner, value \$5; fifth prize, Anthony's Improved Retouching Stand, value \$3. If further pictures are deemed worthy of award they will be given honorable mention, and a year's subscription to *Photo-Era* will be sent to the maker of each.

The conditions are easily complied with. Each picture submitted must have the coupon attached to the back of each print. Any number of copies of this form may be had by addressing *Photo-Era*, 383 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., and inclosing a two-cent stamp. Pictures will be returned only if return postage is inclosed and request made at the time of entry. *Photo-Era* reserves the right to keep all pictures awarded prizes or honorable mention, as well as the right to reproduce any pictures submitted. The entry of pictures will be considered as an agreement to these conditions. All prints entered must reach this office on or before November 30th at noon.

We understand, from the publisher, that a large number of distinguished photographers throughout the country have signified their intention to compete for some of these prizes, especially for the grand prize. There is plenty of time for photographers of capability and originality to enter this unusually attractive contest, and, as it will be conducted on a positively high plane, we suggest to our readers that they interest themselves in this competition. The innovation of this contest will be a jury, which will not only please those who intend to compete, but stimulate a large number of photographers to interest themselves in this competition, more than they would otherwise. Members of this jury will be one eminent painter; the art critic of the Boston *Transcript*; the director of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston; a prominent American photographer, and Mr. Wilfred A. French, publisher and editor of *Photo-Era*. As soon as the jury has been selected their names will be duly announced in the pages of *Photo-Era*.

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